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ABSTRACT

These 43 Washington Kids Count summaries, one for each of the state's counties, major metropolitan areas, and the state as a whole, examine trends in the well-being of Washington's children. The summaries each begin with a report on economic prosperity within the state and region. The statistical portrait is based on three general areas of children's well-being: education, health and safety, and economic well-being. Eight key indicators of child well-being are detailed: (1) fourth-grade math scores; (2) lack of prenatal care; (3) teen pregnancy; (4) child abuse and neglect; (5) juvenile arrests; (6) child poverty and inadequate income; (7) average annual wages; and (8) child care burden. Comparison data are presented and trends are analyzed. Also presented are specific county profile data in comparison to the state. The summaries conclude with information on trends in student enrollments and projections for 1998-2004, and ethnic distribution of the child population within the region. (KB)

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ED 441 575

County Profiles of Child and Family Well-Being: 1999 Statewide Summaries

University of Washington, Human Services Policy Center

PS 028 564

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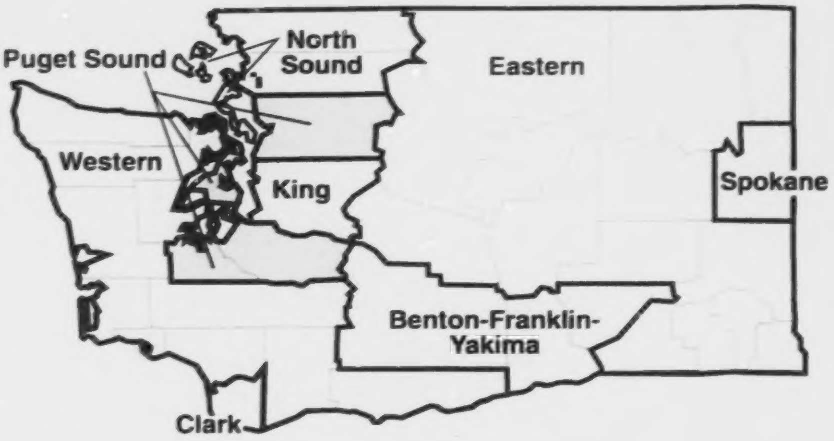
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in King County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 49% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (0.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (0.7%). Total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the 100-199% poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

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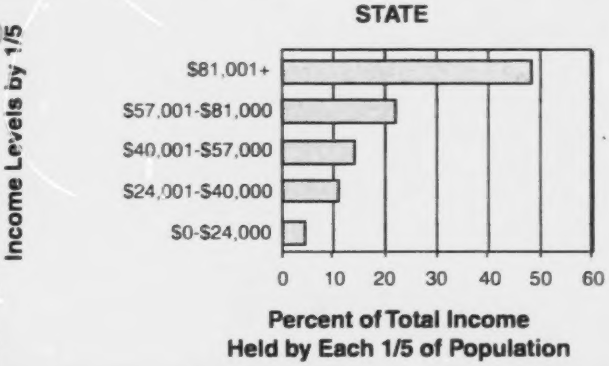
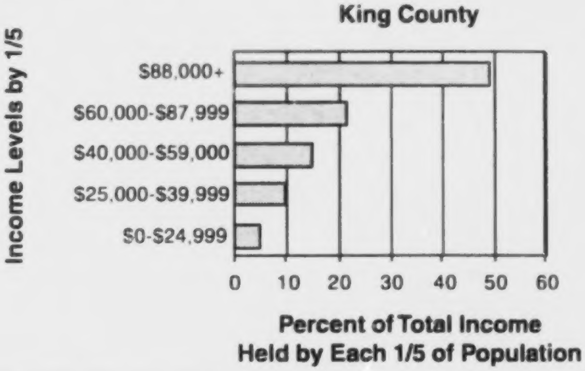




Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

City of Seattle

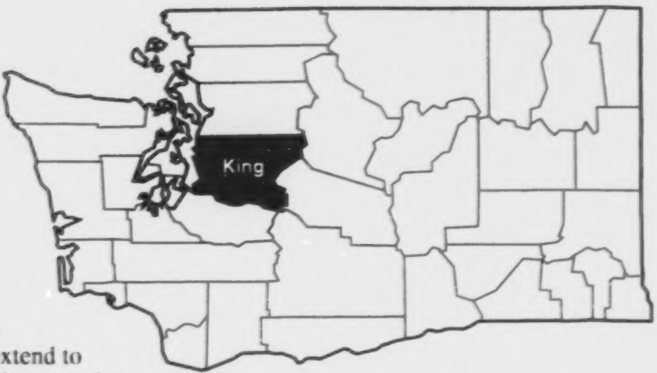
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

King County



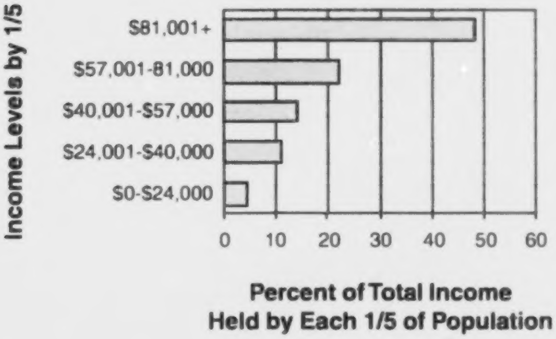
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in King County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 49% of the total income.

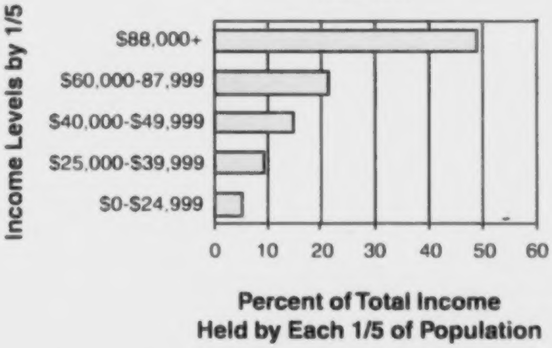
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



REGION



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WASHINGTON
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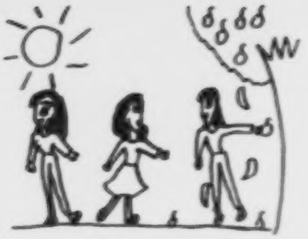
For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



More than 1 out of 3 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in 1999, a slight decrease from 1998.

City of Seattle 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
City	26.1	36.2	35.7	-.4	▼
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Worse

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	1,569(22.8)	888(12.6)	739(10.7)	-2.0	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old. (See note on page 4).

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	518(NA)	450(650)	468(6.4)	-0.1	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population). (See note on page 4.)

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	TR	5,685(NA)	4,531(4.4)	4,431(4.3)	-0.1	▲
	AR	4,501(NA)	3,588(3.5)	3,486(3.4)	-0.1	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	9,693(2.0)	4,779(.9)	4,012(.7)	-.1	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care declined by almost 2% between 1996 and 1997; more than 1 out of 10 babies was born without adequate prenatal care.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The average wages in King County were $37,299, the highest in the state.

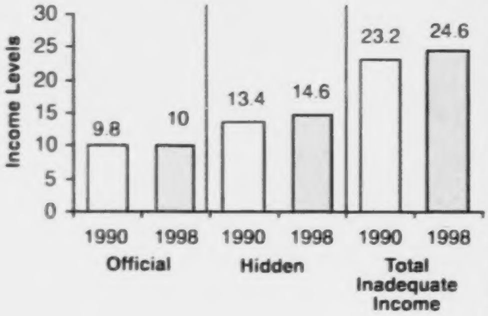
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (King County) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	9.8	10	13.4	14.6	23.2	24.6
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

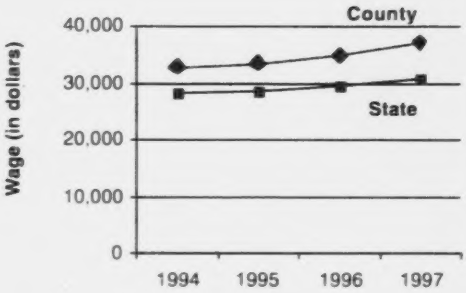


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	32,788(0.5)	33,467(2.0)	35,027(4.5)	37,299(6.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

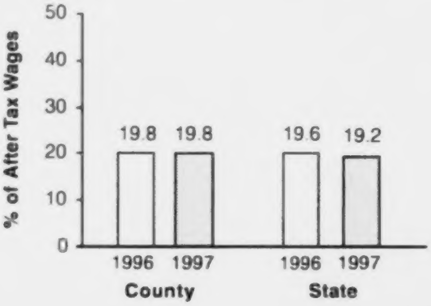


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
◆
No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	6,159	19.8	19.8	0.0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

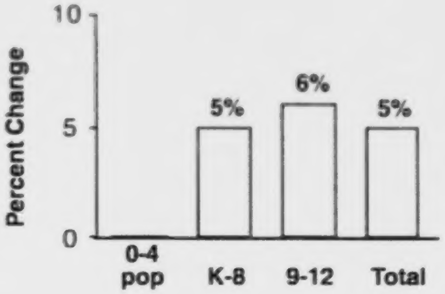
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	———	———
Public	**K-8**	34,144	35,872
School	**9-12**	13,256	14,072
Enrollments	**Total**	47,400	49,944

The school enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to grow by 5% and 6% repectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to grow by 5% by 2004.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the King County*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	King Region Population	King Region %	State %
Hispanic	16,065	4.0	8.6
African American	26,829	6.7	4.0
Native American	4,311	1.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	48,833	12.1	6.4
White	307,033	76.2	78.9

*King County, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Note from page 2: The 15-17 year old population for 1996 and 1997 and the 10-17 year-old population were provided by the Public Health-Seattle and King County (Epidemiology, Planning and Evaluation.) The 0-4 year-old population was calculated using the 1990 Census & 1998 estimates for the U.S. Census.

Data Sources:
WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

City of Spokane

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

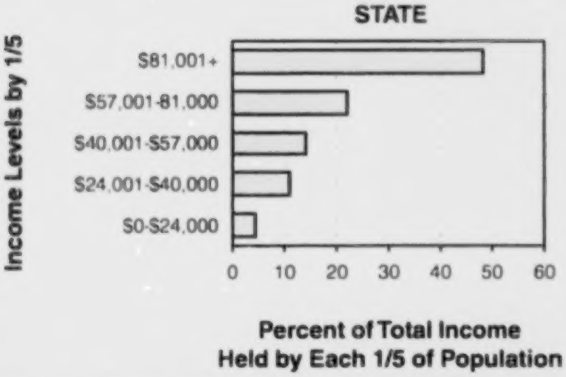
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

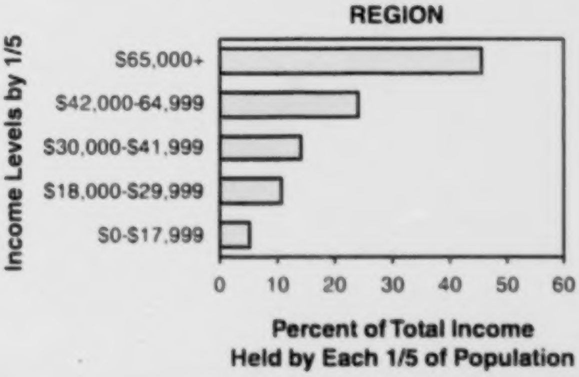
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Spokane County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 45% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

WASHINGTON
kids
count

For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by 1% between 1996 and 1997; 1 out of 10 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997.

City of Spokane 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
City	22.7	33.2	39.5	+6.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	489(16.6)	372(11.4)	357(11.2)	-.2	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old. (See note on page 4.)

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	224(NA)	265(8.1)	235(7.3)	-0.9	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population). (See note on page 4.)

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
City	TR	2,943(NA)	2,450(5.3)	2,415(5.1)	-0.2	▲
	AR	2,240(NA)	2,299(5.0)	2,245(4.8)	-0.2	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	2,987(1.7)	3,453(1.8)	3,019(1.6)	-.2	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 2 out of 5 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, an increase of 6% from 1998.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The teenage pregnancy rate decreased by 1% between 1996 and 1997.

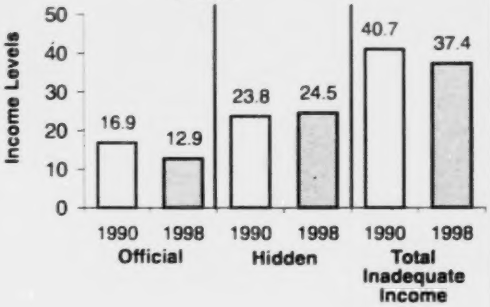
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Spokane Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▲ Better

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	16.9	12.9	23.8	24.5	40.7	37.4
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

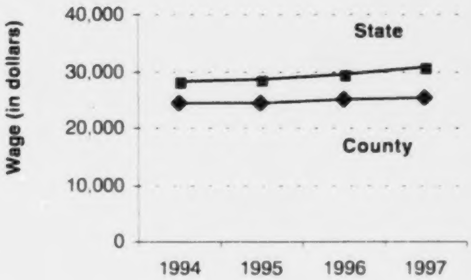


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	24,352(0.4)	24,496(0.6)	25,005(2.0)	25,532(2.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

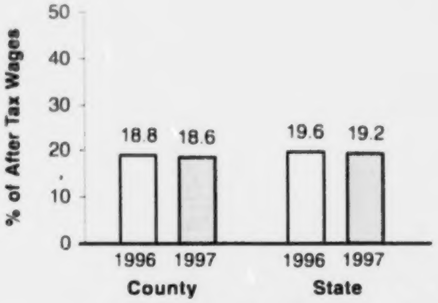


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,091	18.8	18.6	-0.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

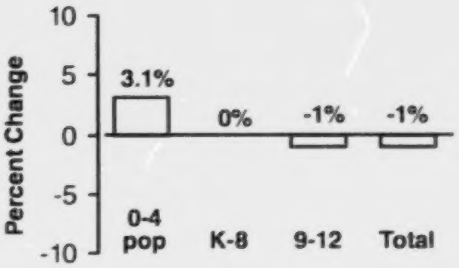
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections (Spokane)

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	14,273	14,721
Public	**K-8**	22,635	22,535
School	**9-12**	9,918	9,810
Enrollments	**Total**	32,553	32,345



There is no change expected in the enrollments for K to 8th graders while the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 1%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 1% in 2004.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Spokane County, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Spokane Region Population	Spokane Region %	State %
Hispanic	3,059	2.8	8.6
African American	2,030	1.8	4.0
Native American	2,754	2.5	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,978	2.7	6.4
White	99,355	90.2	78.9

*Spokane County, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, belpw which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Note from page 2: The 15-17 year old female population for 1996 and 1997, the 0-17 year-old population for 1997 and 1998, and the 0-4 year-old population were calculated using the US Census estimates for 1996, 1997 and 1998.

Data Sources:
WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

City of Tacoma

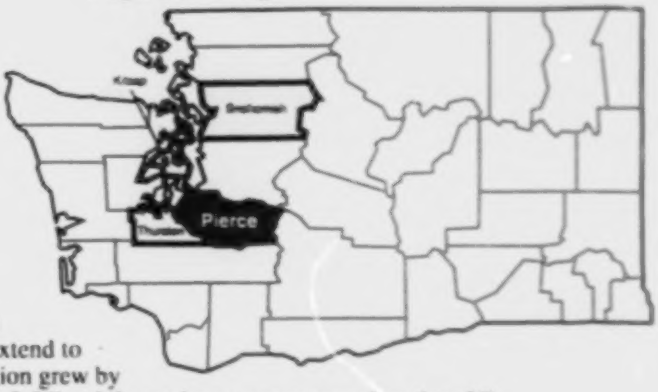
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

Puget Sound Region

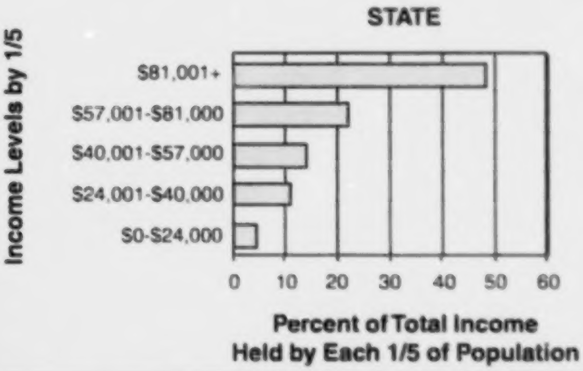


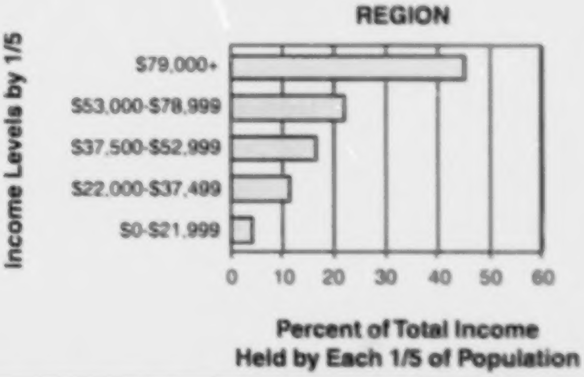
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while rural area wages grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of Washington's population held about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held about one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap was similar to the state in the Puget Sound Region, with the richest one-fifth having almost 47% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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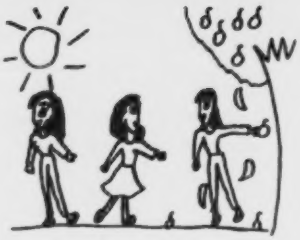

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care increased by 1% between 1996 and 1997; more than 1 out of 6 babies was born without adequate prenatal care.

City of Tacoma 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
City	14.3	17.8	24.8	+7.0	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	906(27.5)	563(17.8)	733(18.8)	1.0	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old. (See note on page 4.)

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	375(NA)	415(12.6)	409(12.4)	-0.2	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population). (See note on page 4.)

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	8,308(4.6)	6,832(3.6)	6,578(3.5)	-0.1	◆
	AR	4,870(2.7)	4,407(2.4)	4,484(2.4)	0.0	No Change
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
City	1,821(1.2)	2,346(1.3)	2,555(1.4)	0.1	▼
State	44149(9.1)	52592(8.1)	51940(7.9)	-0.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 1 out of 4 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in 1999, a 7% increase from 1998.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The juvenile arrest rate improved slightly between 1996 and 1997.

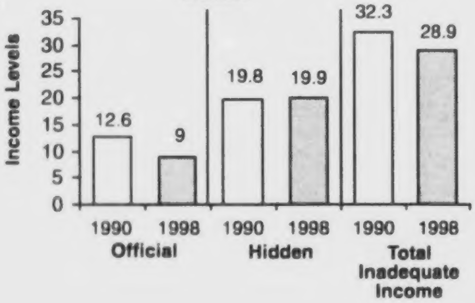
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Puget Sound) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	12.6	9	19.8	19.9	32.3	28.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▲
Better

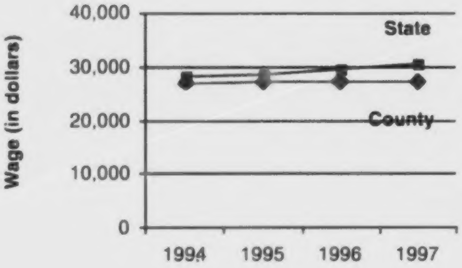


Average Annual Wages - (Pierce)

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	25,308(1.0)	25,639(1.3)	26,034(1.5)	26,442(1.5)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

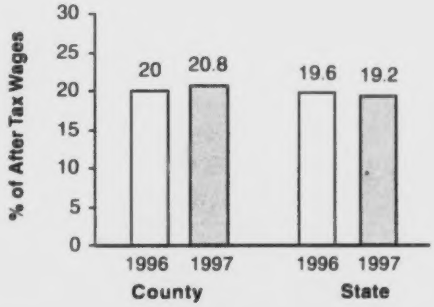


Child Care Burden - (Pierce)*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,712	20.0	20.8	0.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

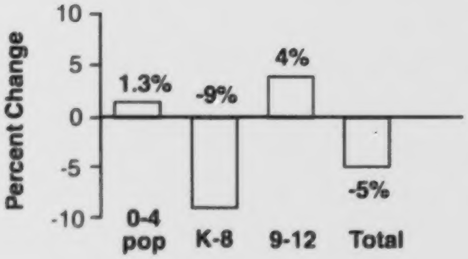
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	15,623	15,832
Public	K-8	23,436	21,373
School	9-12	8,764	9,129
Enrollments	Total	32,200	30,502



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 9% while the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 4%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 5% in 2004.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Puget Sound Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	386,372	82.1	78.9
African American	25,026	5.3	4.0
Native American	8,644	1.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,622	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	23,179	4.9	8.6

*Puget Sound Region includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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Note from page 2: The 15-17 year old female population for 1996 and 1997, the 0-17 year-old population for 1997 and 1998, and the 0-4 year-old population, were calculated using the US Census estimates for 1996, 1997 and 1998.

Data Sources:
WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

Adams County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

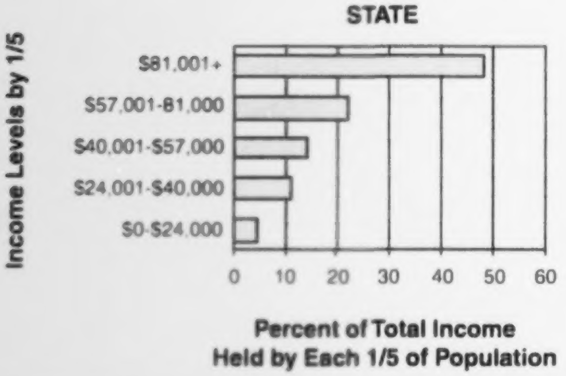
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

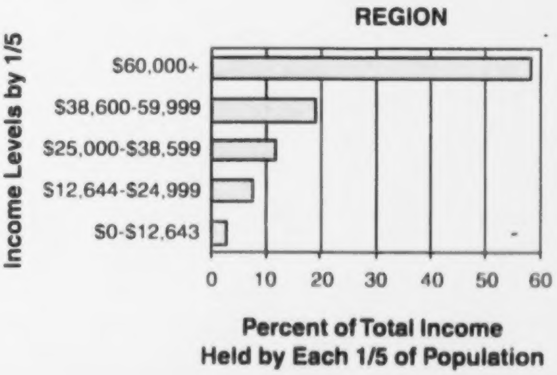
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of Washington's population held about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held about one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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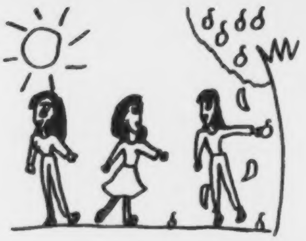

The teenage pregnancy rate increased by 2% between 1996 and 1997, one of the highest in the Eastern Region.

Adams County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	14.7	18.3	22.2	+3.9	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	73(26.3)	74(25.3)	85(29.1)	3.9	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	18(5.6)	24(5.5)	35(7.6)	2.2	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	175(3.4)	125(2.3)	99(1.8)	-.5	▲
	AR	95(1.9)	82(1.5)	57(1.0)	-.5	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	148(8.5)	443(18.2)	418(17.0)	-1.2	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Average wages decreased by 1%, leaving Adams County workers among the lowest paid in the state.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies without adequate prenatal care rose to 29% in 1997, one of the most pronounced in the region.

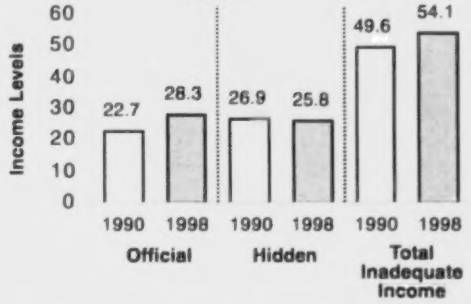
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend ▼ Worse

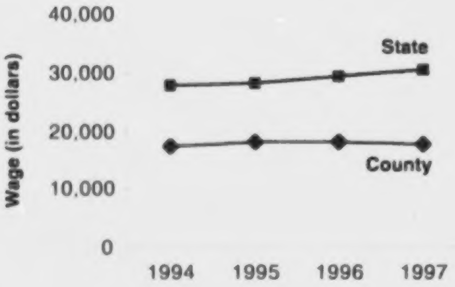


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▼ Worse

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	17,617(-1.2)	18,117(2.8)	18,260(.8)	18,056(-1.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

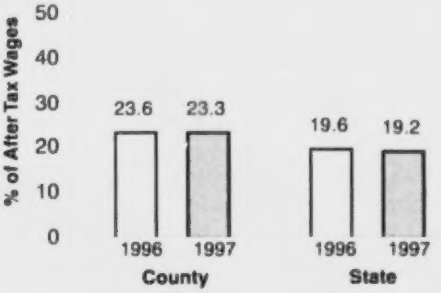


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	3,493	23.6	23.3	-.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

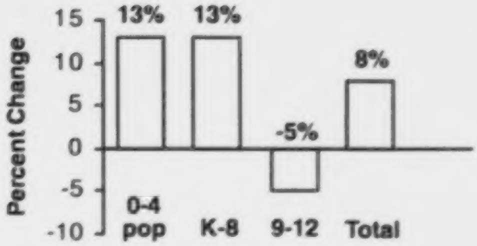
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	1,478	1,665
Public	**K-8**	2,726	3,090
School	**9-12**	1,048	994
Enrollments	**Total**	3,774	4,084

The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders in Adams County is expected to grow by 13% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 5%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	**Eastern Region Population**	**Eastern Region %**	**State %**
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASHINGTON kids count

Asotin County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

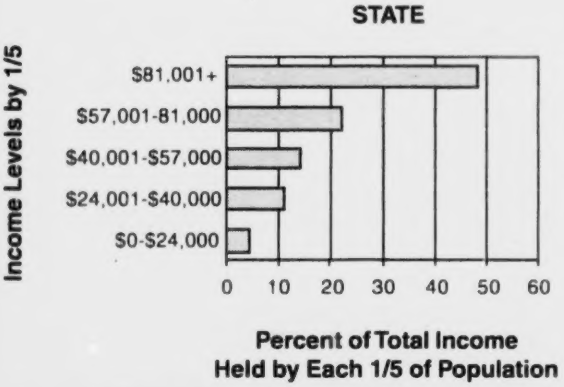
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

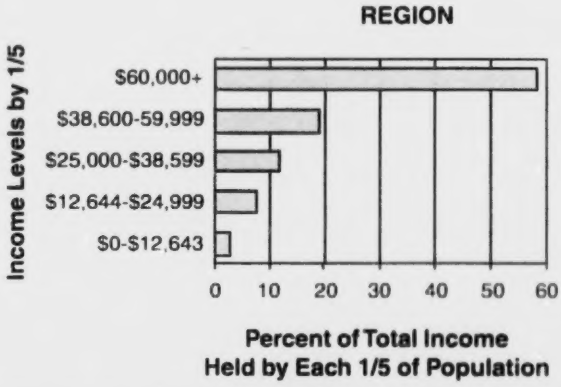
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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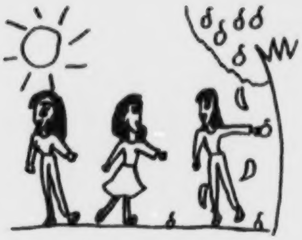

One out of 10 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a decrease of almost 3% from 1996.

Asotin County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	21.7	24.5	29.8	+5.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	48(21.0)	50(20.7)	63(22.2)	1.4	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	12(3.5)	17(3.5)	29(5.9)	2.4	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	403(7.6)	343(6.2)	361(6.4)	0.2	▼
	AR	252(4.7)	281(5.1)	290(5.2)	0.1	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	269(14.2)	336(13.2)	272(10.5)	-2.7	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The teenage pregnancy rate increased more than 2% between 1996 and 1997, one of the highest in the region.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

Three out of 10 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

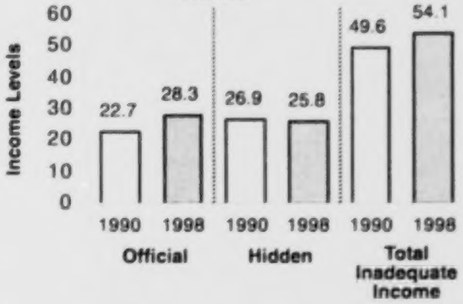
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

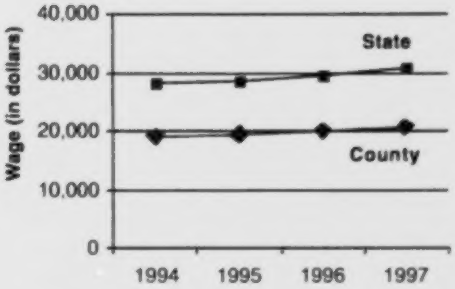


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,152(2.8)	19,460(1.6)	19,994(2.7)	20,521(2.6)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

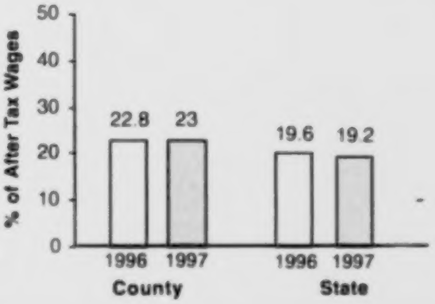


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,965	22.8	23.0	.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

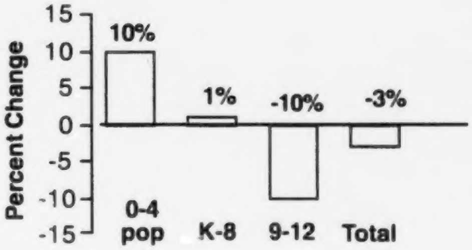
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	1,350	1,484
Public	K-8	2,393	2,412
School	9-12	1,257	1,126
Enrollments	Total	3,650	3,538



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders in Asotin County is expected to grow by 1% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 10%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Benton County

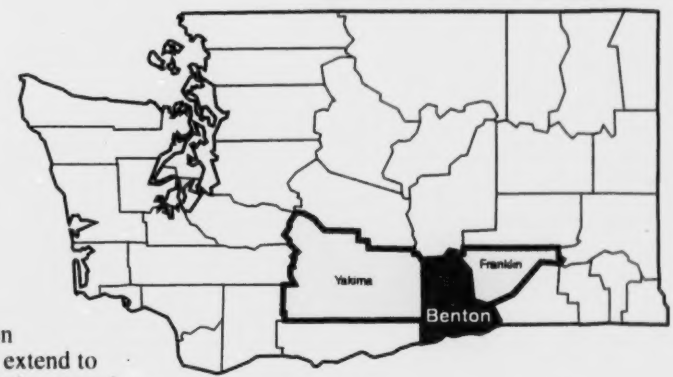
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region

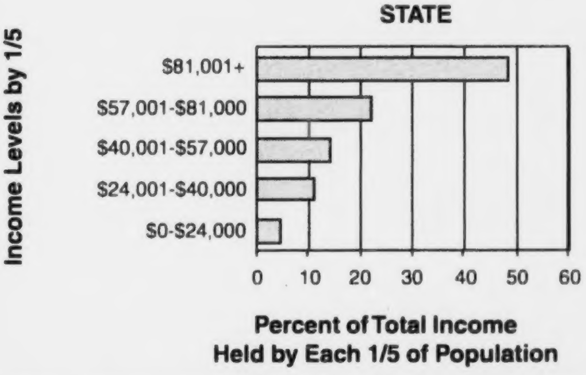


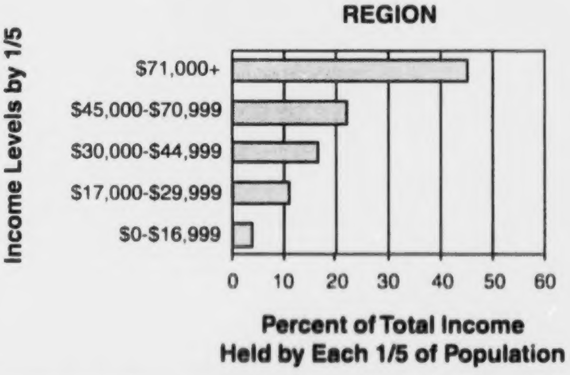
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Benton-Franklin-Yakima was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 48% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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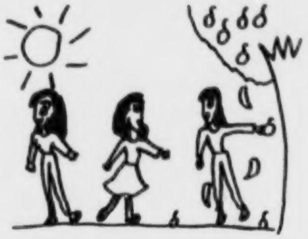

The percentage of fourth graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning Test in mathematics rose to 41% in 1999, the most pronounced in the region.

Benton County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	26.5	36.2	40.8	4.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	315(17.3)	426(21.3)	474(23.4)	2.1	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	140(6.3)	136(4.3)	152(4.6)	.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,332(3.4)	1,492(3.7)	1,380(2.9)	-0.8	▲
	AR	1,062(2.7)	1,330(3.3)	1,180(2.5)	-0.8	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,421(11.6)	2,539(14.3)	2,359(12.9)	-1.5	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages decreased by almost 1% between 1996 and 1997; however, the average wages in Benton were still highest in the region.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care rose to 23% in 1997, an increase of 2% from 1996.

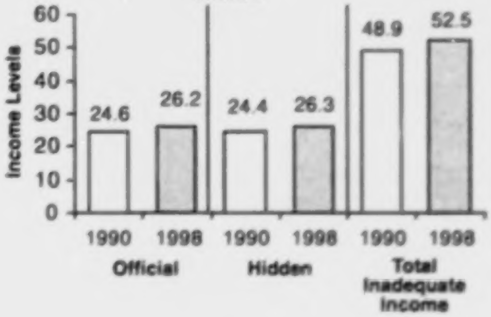
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Yakima-Benton-Franklin) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	24.6	26.2	24.4	26.3	48.9	52.5
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

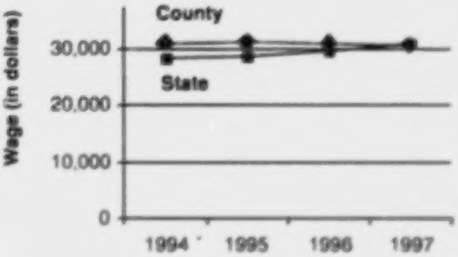


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▼
Worse

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	30,885(1.5)	31,029(0.5)	30,885(-0.5)	30,614(-0.9)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

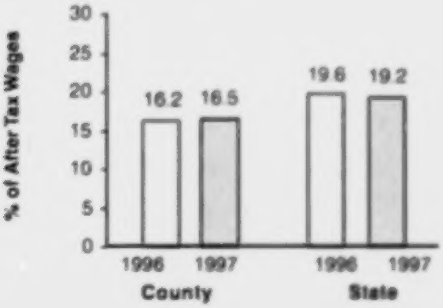


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,286	16.2	16.5	0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

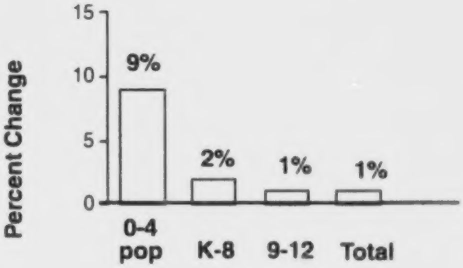
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	10,562	11,557
Public	K-8	19,399	19,691
School	9-12	9,288	9,398
Enrollments	Total	28,687	29,089

The school enrollments for K to 8th and for 9th to 12th are expected to increase by 2% and 1%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to grow by 1%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Yakima-Benton-Franklin Population	Yakima-Benton-Franklin %	State %
White	63,784	53.2	78.9
African American	1,871	1.6	4.0
Native American	4,109	3.4	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,783	3.2	6.4
Hispanic	46,287	38.6	8.6

*Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region includes Yakima, Benton, and Franklin counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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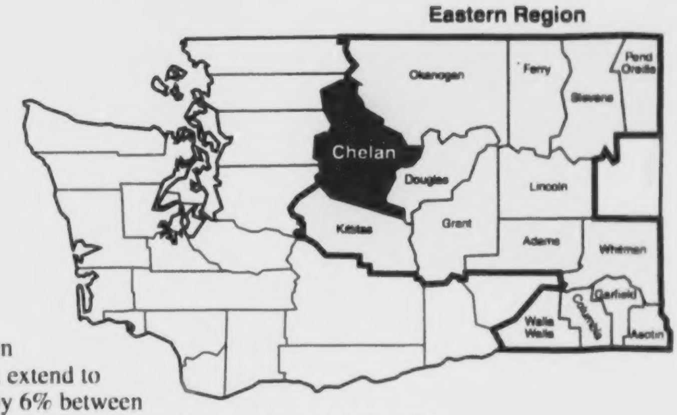
Chelan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary



Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

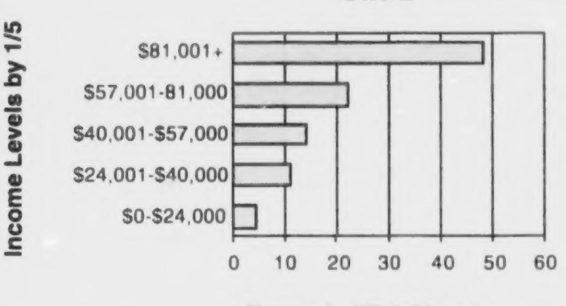
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

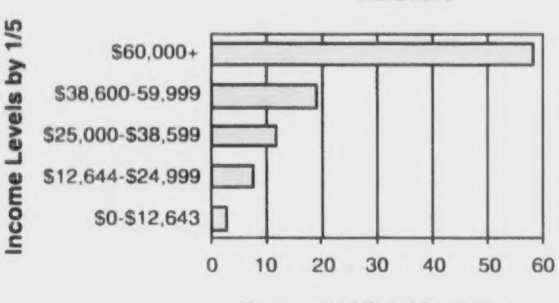
- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population

REGION



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population

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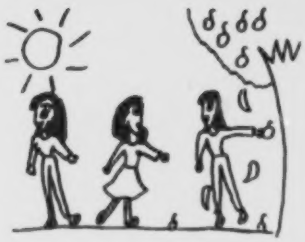


The juvenile arrest rate in Chelan County decreased slightly to 21% in 1997.

Chelan County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.3	26.8	32.4	+5.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	263(32.3)	208(21.1)	184(18.8)	-2.3	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	67(7.2)	70(5.6)	66(5.1)	-0.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	444(2.7)	349(2.0)	419(2.4)	0.4	▼
	AR	287(1.7)	240(1.3)	305(1.7)	0.4	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	630(12.6)	1,597(21.6)	1,623(21.5)	-0.1	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

---

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies born without adequate care decreased by 2% between 1996 and 1997, one of the sharpest decreases in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

Almost 1 out of 19 teenage girls was pregnant in 1997, a slight decrease from 1996.

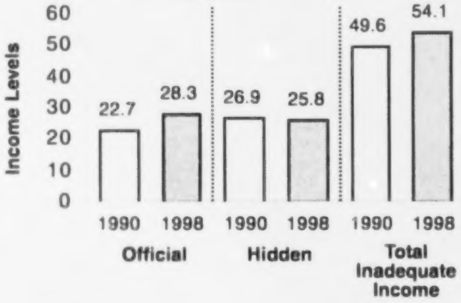
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

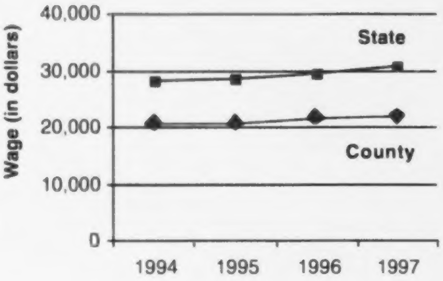


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	20,561(0.6)	20,661(0.5)	21,471(3.8)	21,988(2.4)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

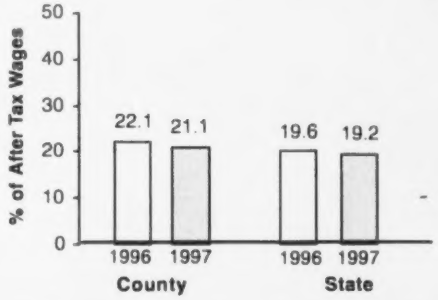


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,930	22.1	21.1	-1.0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

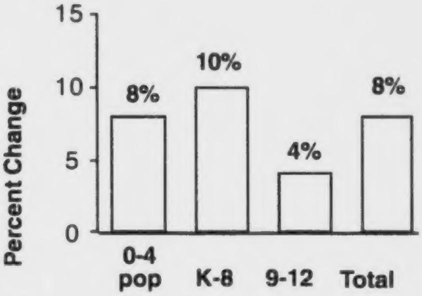
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	5,043	5,434
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	8,804	9,713
	9-12	4,113	4,267
	Total	12,917	13,980



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders in Chelan County is expected to grow by 10% and 4%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to grow by 8%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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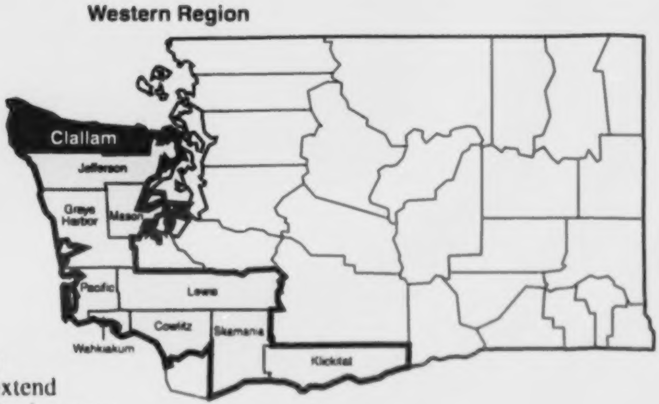
Web site: http://hspc.org

Clallam County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

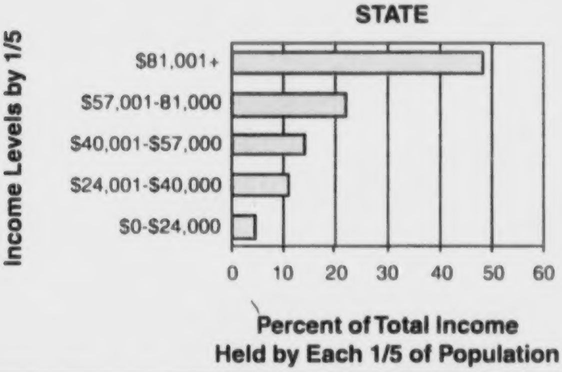


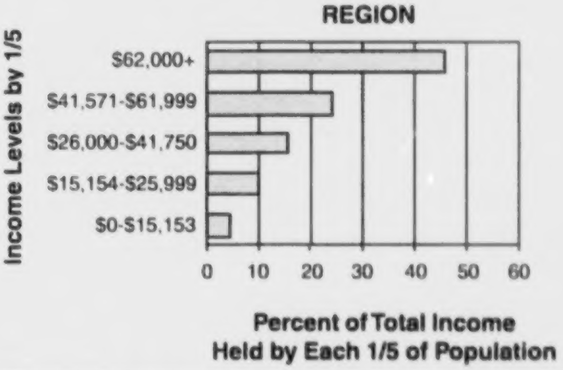
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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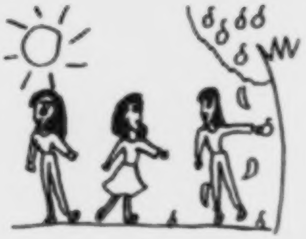
(206) 616-8797



Average wages rose by 3% between 1996 and 1997, the second highest increase in the Western Region.

Clallam County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	25.6	31	35.3	+4.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	118(15.4)	114(17.8)	103(15.9)	-1.9	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	59(5.7)	51(3.9)	46(3.4)	-0.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	763(5.1)	615(3.9)	652(4.2)	0.3	▼
	AR	437(2.9)	335(2.1)	379(2.4)	0.3	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	779(14.2)	738(10.2)	720(9.7)	-0.5	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The childcare burden between 1996 and 1997 decreased by almost 2%, one of the sharpest decrease in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 2% between 1996 and 1997.

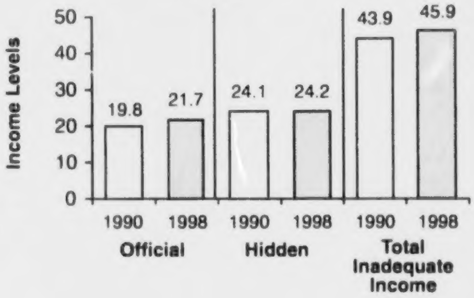
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

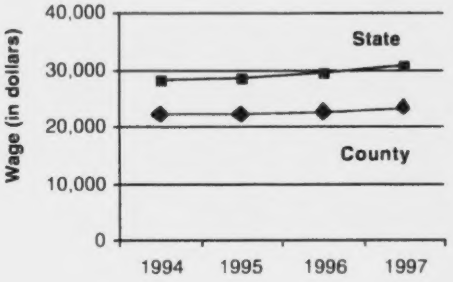


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	22,361(0.9)	22,354(0.0)	22,594(1.1)	23,311(3.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

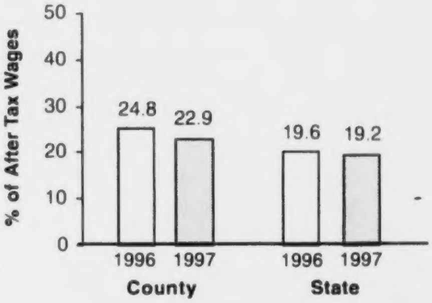


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,551	24.8	22.9	-1.9
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

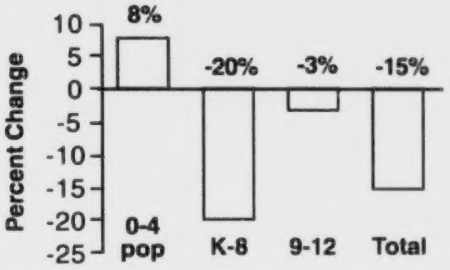
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	3,790	4,076
Public	**K-8**	6,933	5,524
School	**9-12**	3,409	3,302
Enrollments	**Total**	10,342	8,826

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 20% and 3% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 15%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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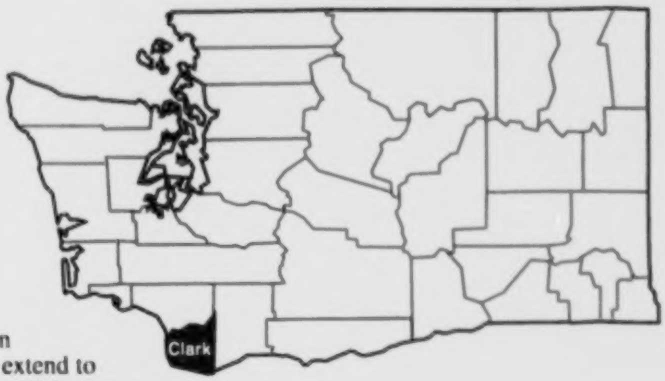
Web site: http://hspc.org

Clark County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Clark County



Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

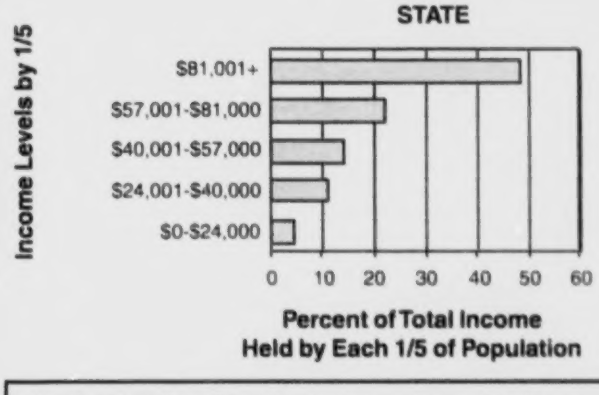
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

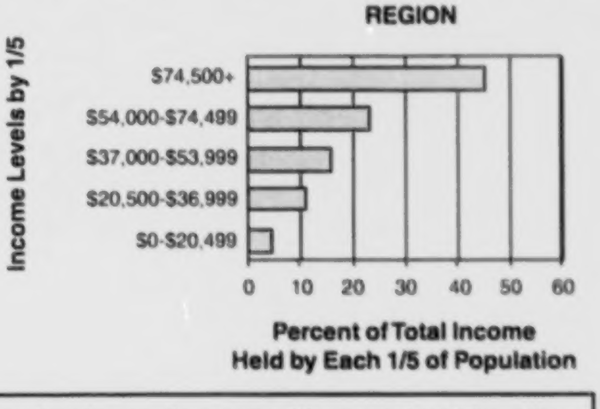
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Clark County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 45% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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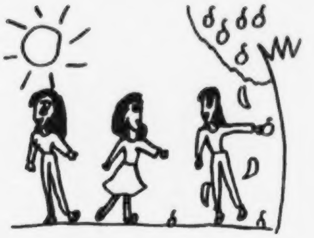

The average wages rose by 2% between 1996 and 1997.

Clark County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	19.9	33.0	39.9	+6.9	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	603(18.3)	964(20.4)	889(18.0)	-2.4	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	253(5.6)	299(4.3)	301(4.1)	-0.2	▲
State	5,468(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,243(4.0)	2,529(2.8)	2,420(2.2)	-0.6	▲
	AR	2,337(2.9)	1,799(2.0)	1,785(1.6)	-0.4	**Better**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,720(6.9)	2,251(5.9)	2,411(6.0)	0.1	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 2% between 1996 and 1997.

Two out of 5 fourth graders in Clark County met adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, an increase of 7% from 1998.

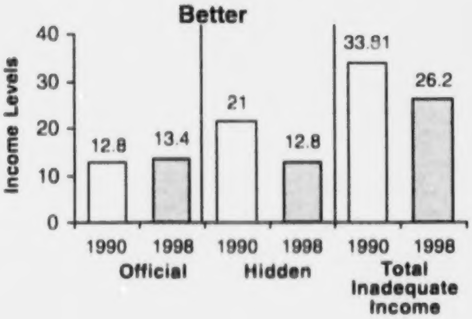
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Clark Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▲
Better

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	12.8	13.4	21	12.8	33.8	26.2
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

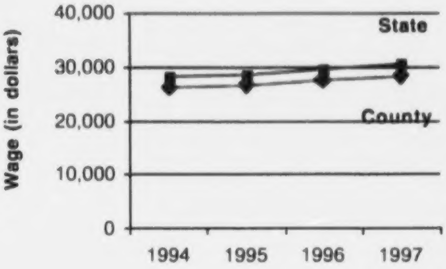


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	26,216(3.0)	26,543(1.2)	27,510(3.5)	28,091(2.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

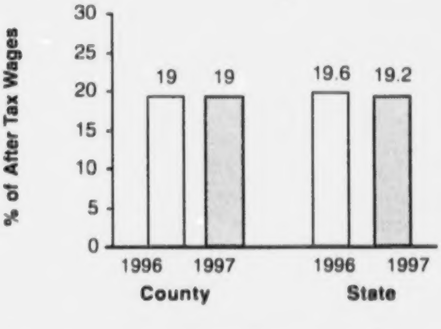


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
◆
No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,551	19.0	19.0	0.0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

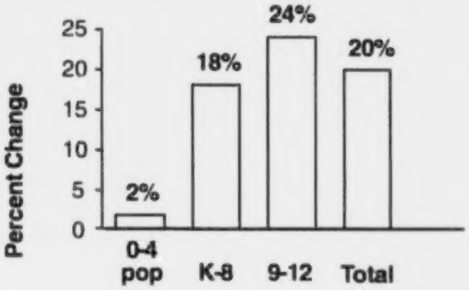
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	25,023	25,579
Public	K-8	44,390	52,242
School	9-12	19,196	23,771
Enrollments	Total	63,586	76,013

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by (18%) and 24%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 20%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Clark Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	81,477	87.5	78.9
African American	2,070	2.2	4.0
Native American	1,035	1.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,447	4.8	6.4
Hispanic	4,103	4.4	8.6

*Clark Region includes Clark County, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

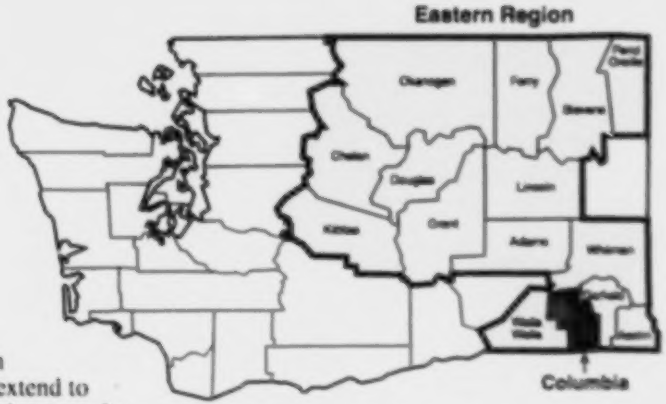
Columbia County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



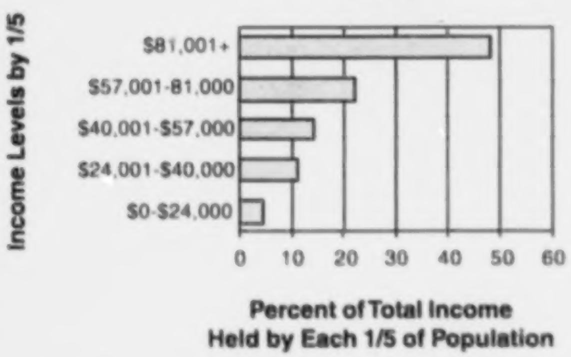
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while rural area wages grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

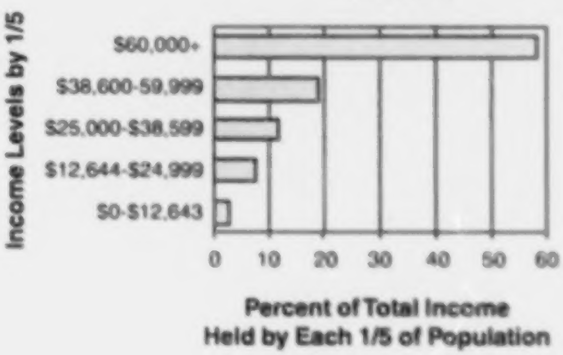
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



REGION



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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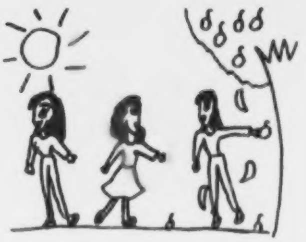
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



More than 1 out of 3 fourth graders in Columbia County met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

Columbia County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	15.2	30	36.6	+6.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	14(29.2)	14(28)	11(27.5)	-0.5	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1(1.6)	4(4.0)	4(3.9)	0	◆
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	No Change

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	57(5.5)	51(4.8)	69(6.6)	1.8	▼
	AR	41(3.9)	28(2.7)	48(4.6)	1.9	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	114(27.2)	37(7.2)	34(6.6)	-0.6	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The child abuse and neglect accepted referral rate increased by almost 2% between 1997 and 1998.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

One out of 15 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a decrease from 1 out of 14 in 1996.

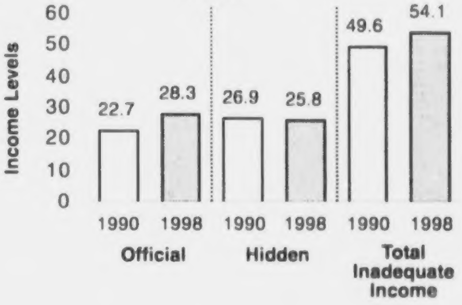
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

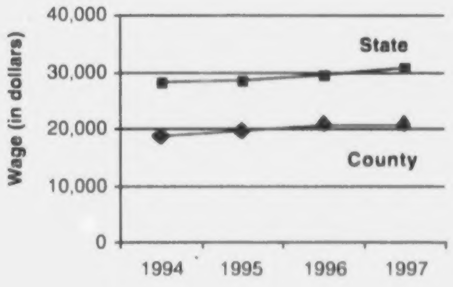


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▼
Worse

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	18,678(5.3)	19,617(4.8)	20,775(5.6)	20,762(-0.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

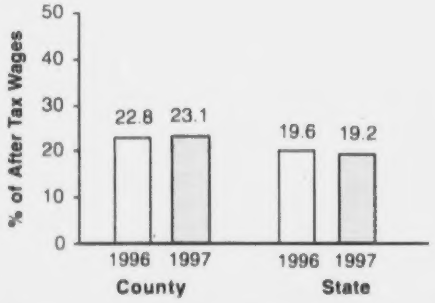


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,032	22.8	23.1	0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

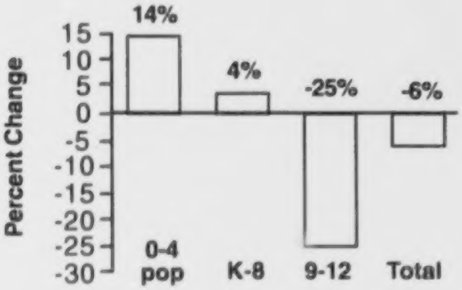
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	256	292
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	471	491
	9-12	249	186
	Total	720	677



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders in Columbia County is expected to grow by 4% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 25%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 6%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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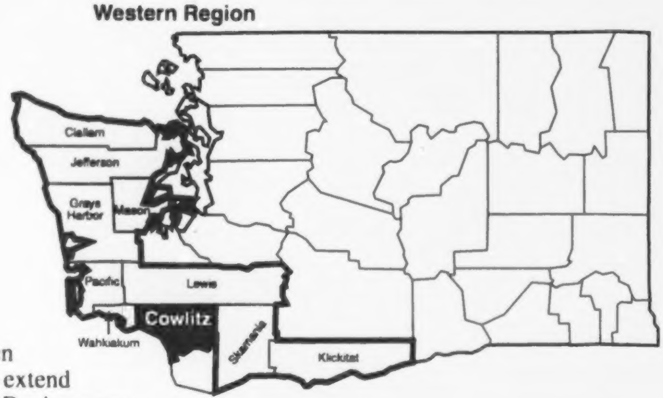
Cowlitz County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

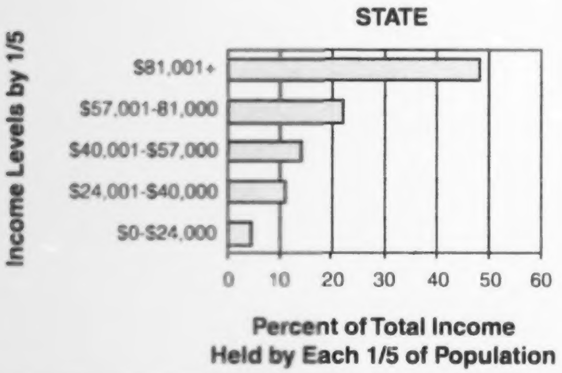


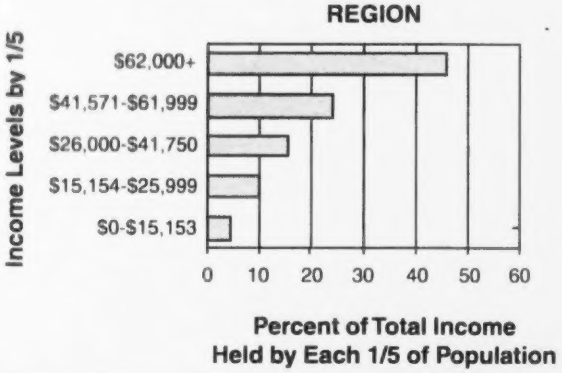
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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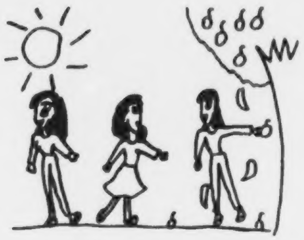

One out of 7 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, the most pronounced in the Western Region.

Cowlitz County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.1	28.3	29.2	+1	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	389(32.9)	213(17.1)	300(25.6)	8.5	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	89(5.4)	96(4.9)	89(4.5)	-0.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,809(7.5)	1,900(7.6)	1,828(7.2)	-0.4	▼
	AR	835(3.4)	1,196(4.8)	1,238(4.9)	0.1	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,220(13.6)	1,724(15.7)	1,739(15.6)	-0.1	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care after the first trimester rose by 8% between 1996 and 1997, the most significant in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The teen pregnancy rate decreased slightly between 1996 and 1997 in Cowlitz County; about 1 out of 22 females was pregnant in 1997.

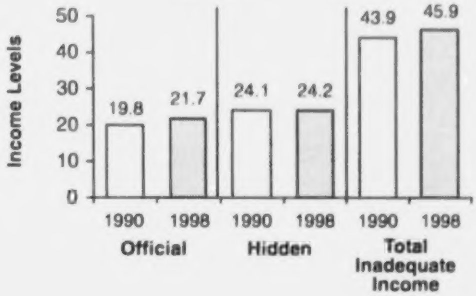
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

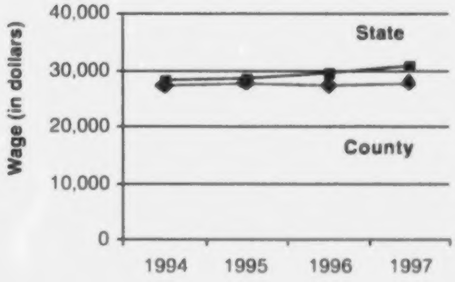


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	27,418(0.6)	27,587(0.6)	27,429(-0.6)	27,649(0.8)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

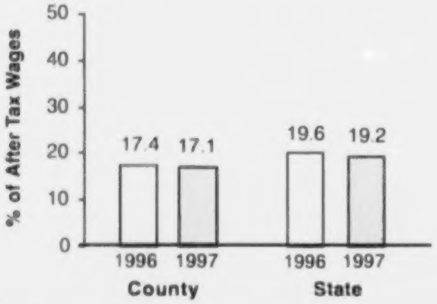


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,034	17.4	17.1	-0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

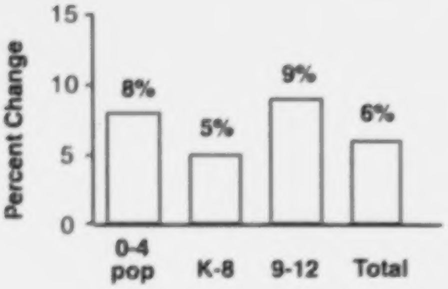
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	6,548	7,056
Public	K-8	12,451	13,132
School	9-12	5,292	5,746
Enrollments	Total	17,743	18,878



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 5% and 9% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 6%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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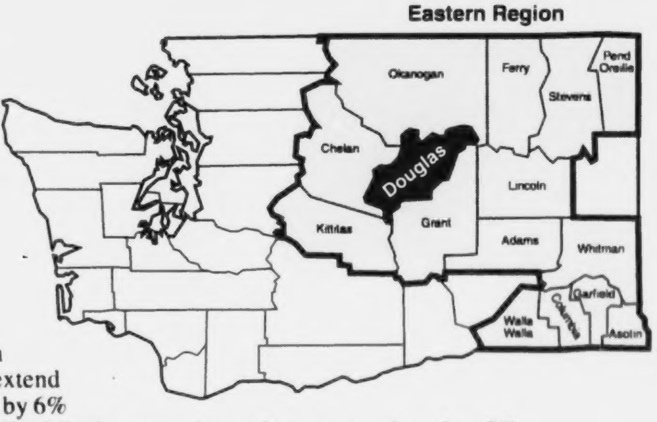
WASHINGTON kids count

Douglas County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary



Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

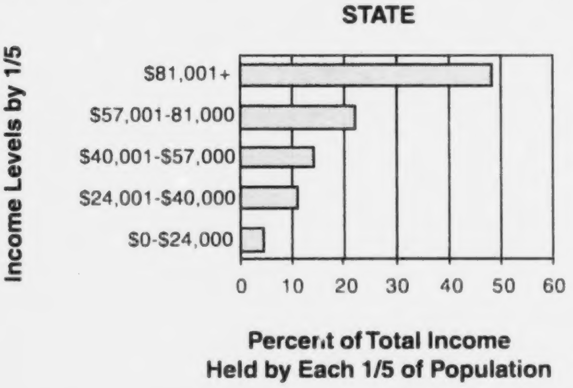
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

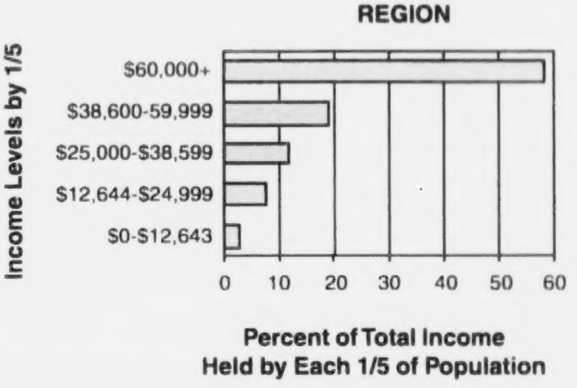
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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WashingtonKids Count at
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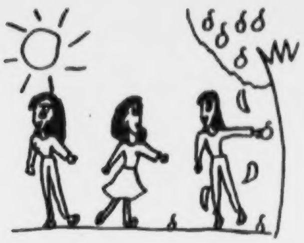

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by almost 5% between 1996 and 1997, the sharpest decrease in the region.

Douglas County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	10.8	22.1	28	+5.9	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	99(29.6)	83(18.1)	94(21.6)	3.4	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	40(8.1)	30(4.3)	26(3.7)	-0.7	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	179(2.2)	137(1.6)	161(1.9)	0.3	▼
	AR	91(1.1)	98(1.1)	123(1.4)	0.3	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	103(3.9)	531(13.7)	356(9.0)	-4.7	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care rose by almost 22% in 1997, an increase of 3% from 1996.

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at (206) 616-8797

The childcare burden decreased by almost 4% between 1996 and 1997, one of the most significant decreases in this region.

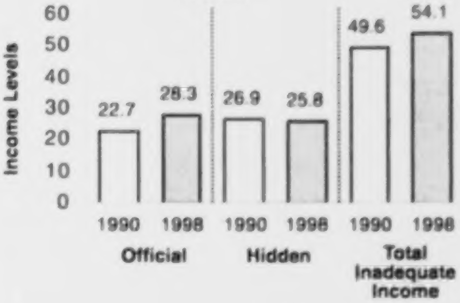
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

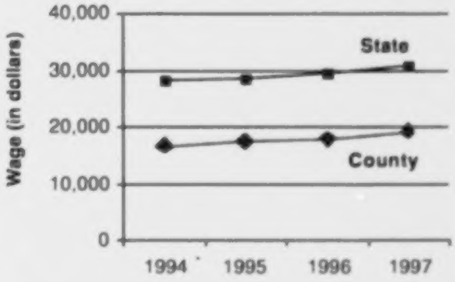


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	16,647(-0.8)	17,540(5.1)	17,885(1.9)	19,031(6.0)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

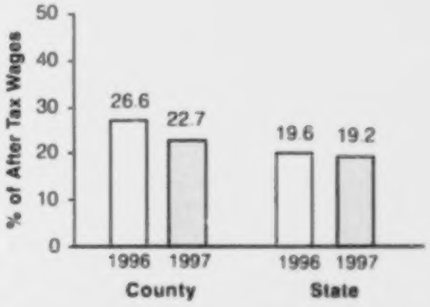


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,597	26.6	22.7	-3.9
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

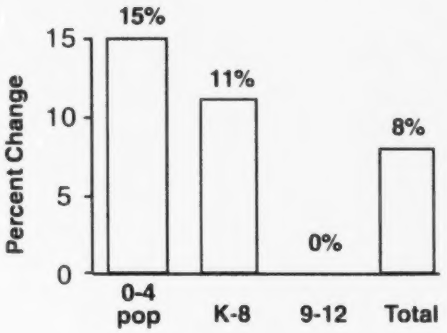
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	2,111	2,432
Public School Enrollments	K-8	4,522	5,028
	9-12	2,006	1,999
	Total	6,528	7,027

The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders is expected to grow by 11% while there is no change expected in the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th grade. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 8%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

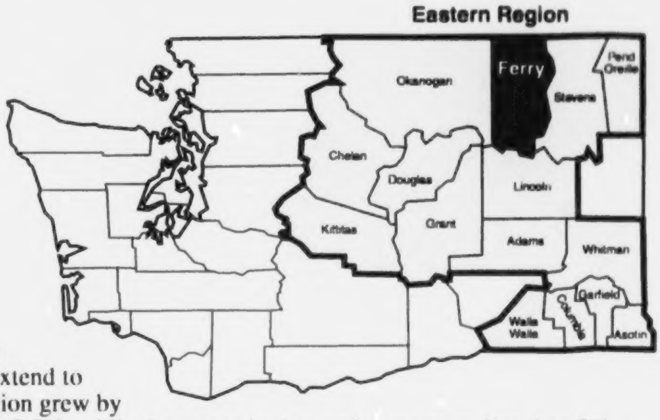
Ferry County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

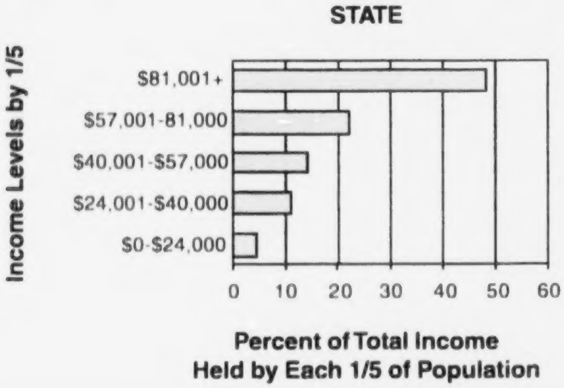


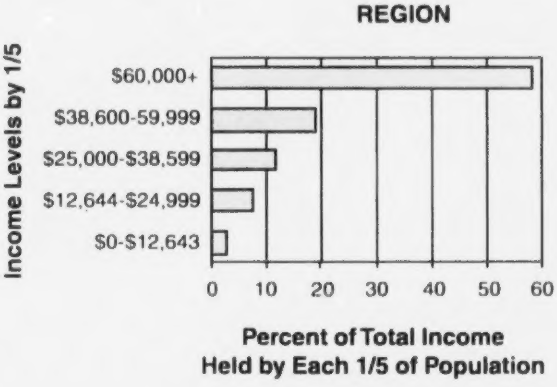
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in the rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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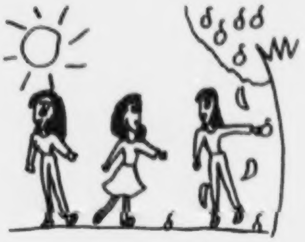

The teenage pregnancy rate increased by almost 3%, the highest in the region.

Ferry County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	13.1	34	33.6	-0.4	▼
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Worse

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	10(14.1)	19(23.5)	18(24)	0.5	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	8(6.4)	5(2.5)	11(5.3)	2.8	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	98(4.6)	92(4.2)	109(5.1)	0.9	▼
	AR	50(2.4)	70(3.2)	79(3.7)	0.5	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	78(10.5)	57(5.4)	47(4.4)	-1.0	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

About 1 out of 3 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, a slight decrease from 1998.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

WASHINGTON kids count

About 1 out of 23 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a decline from 1 out of 19 in 1996.

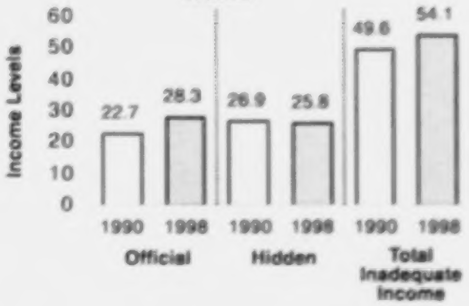
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

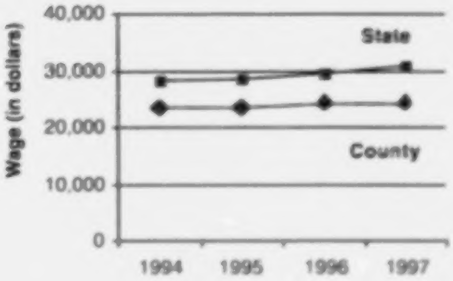


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	23,539(3.1)	23,367(-0.7)	24,015(2.7)	24,164(0.6)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

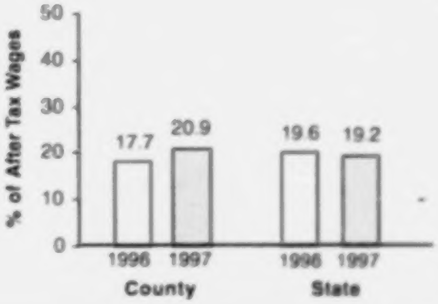


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,320	17.7	20.9	3.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

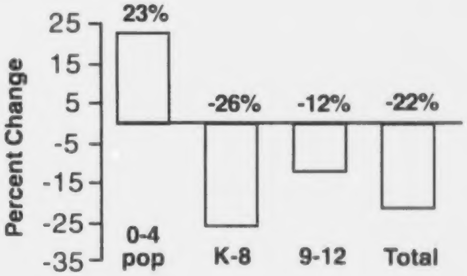
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	480	591
Public	**K-8**	910	669
School	**9-12**	351	309
Enrollments	**Total**	1,261	978



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders is expected to decrease by 26% and 12% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 22%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county, the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS. Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

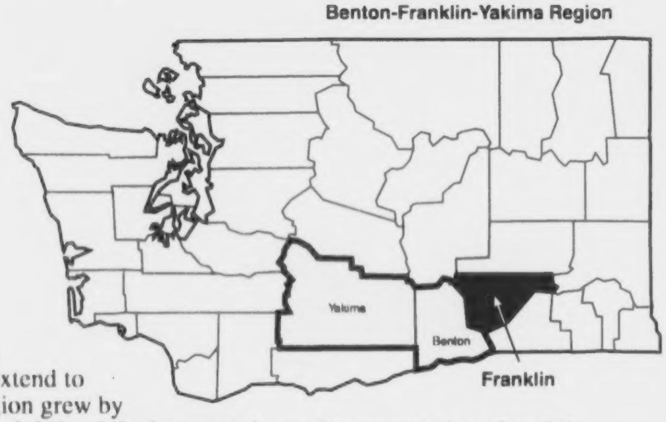
Franklin County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

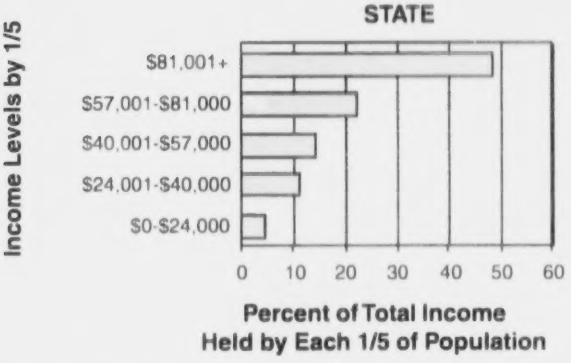


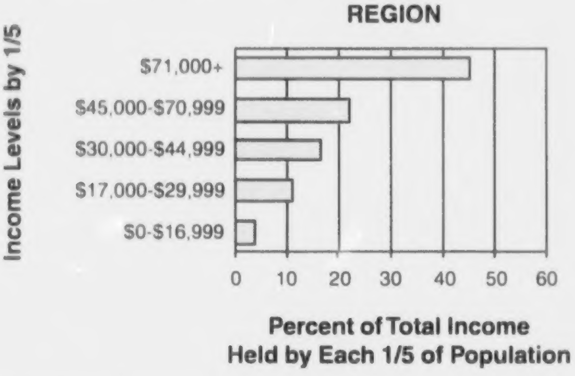
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Benton-Franklin-Yakima was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 48% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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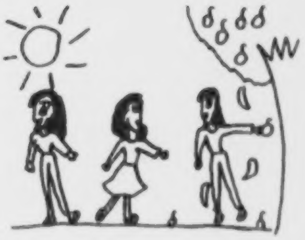

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care increased by 9% between 1996 and 1997; thus more than 1 out of 3 babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1997.

Franklin County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	12.8	17.0	19.2	2.2	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	227(31.4)	228(27.2)	356(36.6)	9.4	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	70(9.4)	113(10.1)	87(7.6)	-2.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	576(3.8)	547(3.6)	584(3.8)	0.2	▼
	AR	466(3.1)	464(3.0)	487(3.1)	0.1	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	308(7.6)	842(12.8)	666(10.0)	-2.8	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

One out of every 10 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a 3% increase from 1996.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The teenage pregnancy rate decreased over 2% between 1996 and 1997, the most pronounced in this region.

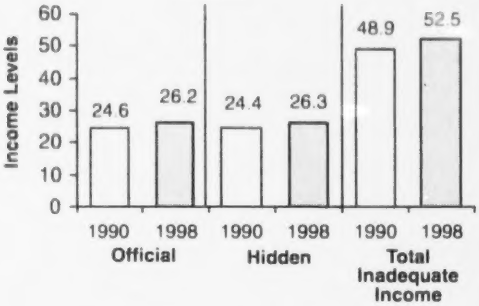
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Yakima-Benton-Franklin) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	24.6	26.2	24.4	26.3	48.9	52.5
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

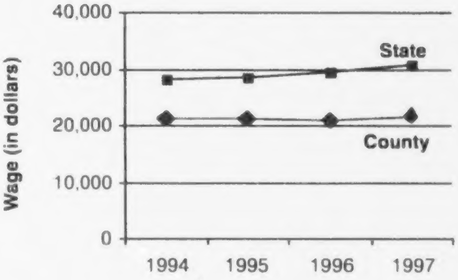


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	21,141(3.3)	21,225(0.4)	21,057(-0.8)	21,518(2.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

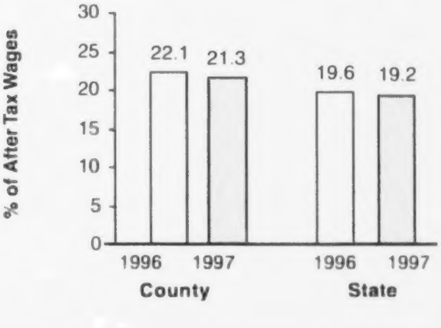


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,873	22.1	21.3	-0.8
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

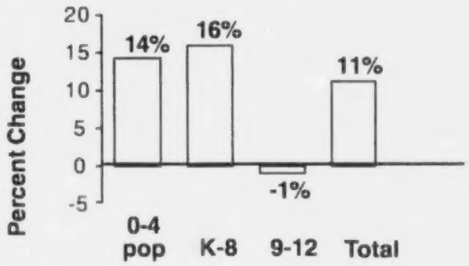
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	4,482	5,114
Public School Enrollments	K-8	7,300	8,463
	9-12	3,133	3,103
	Total	10,433	11,566



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to increase by 16% while the enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 1%. The total school enrollments are expected to increase by 11%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Benton-Franklin-Yakima Population	Benton-Franklin-Yakima %	State %
White	63,784	53.2	78.9
African American	1,871	1.6	4.0
Native American	4,109	3.4	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,783	3.2	6.4
Hispanic	46,287	38.6	8.6

*Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region includes Yakima, Benton, and Franklin counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

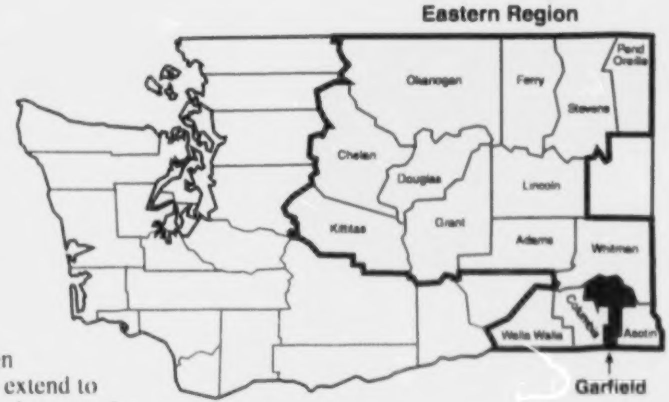
Garfield County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

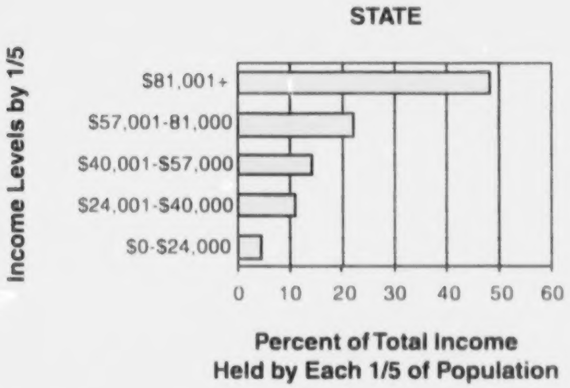


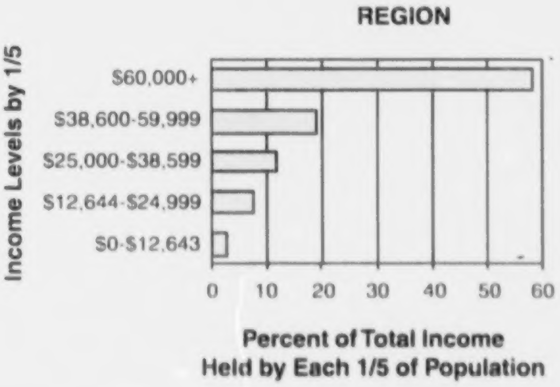
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural area grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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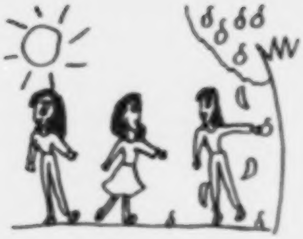
For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics increased by 13% between 1997 and 1998, the most pronounced increase in the region.

Garfield County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	15.2	37.5	50	+12.5	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1(3.8)	3(13.6)	4(30.8)	17.1	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1(2.4)	0(0)	0(0)	0	◆
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	No Change

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	24(3.8)	32(4.9)	10(1.5)	-3.4	▲
	AR	21(3.3)	27(4.2)	8(1.2)	-3.0	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	5(2.1)	46(12.9)	55(15.4)	2.5	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages rose by almost 6% between 1996 and 1997; however, the average wages in Garfield were still lower than the average wages for most of the counties in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The child abuse and neglect accepted referral rate decreased by almost 3% between 1997 and 1998, the sharpest decrease in this region.

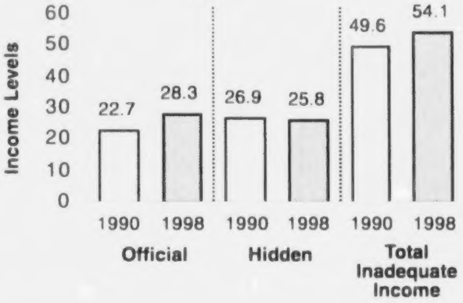
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

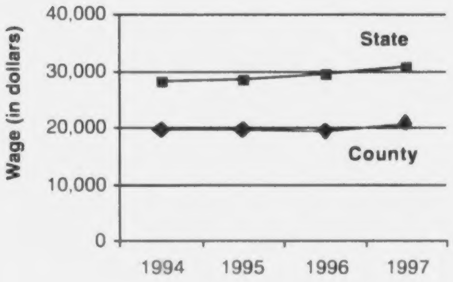


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,795(2.7)	19,544(-1.3)	19,454(-0.5)	20,646(5.8)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

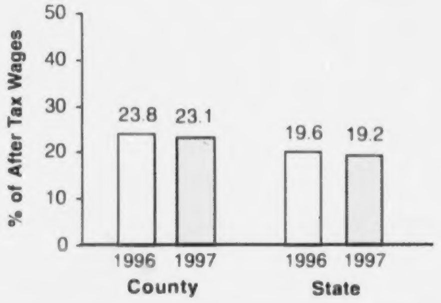


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,020	23.8	23.1	-0.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

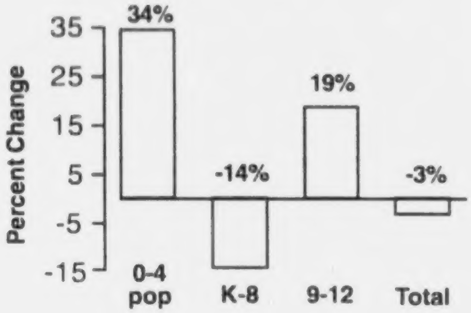
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	137	184
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	318	275
	9-12	149	177
	Total	467	452

The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders is expected to decline by 14% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 19%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM), Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

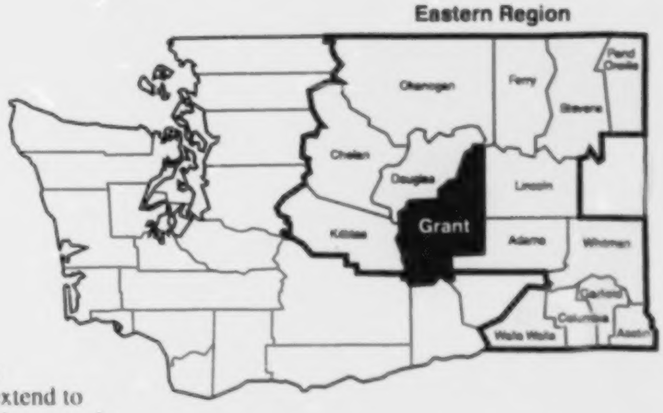
Grant County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

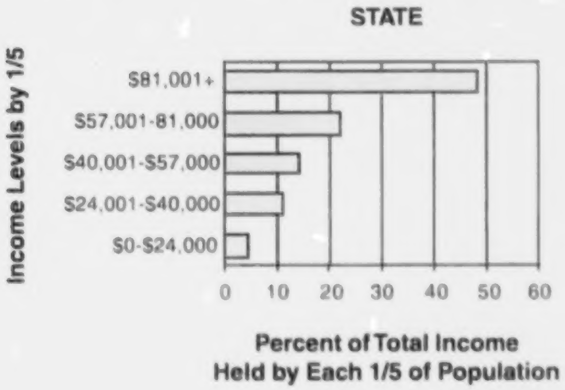


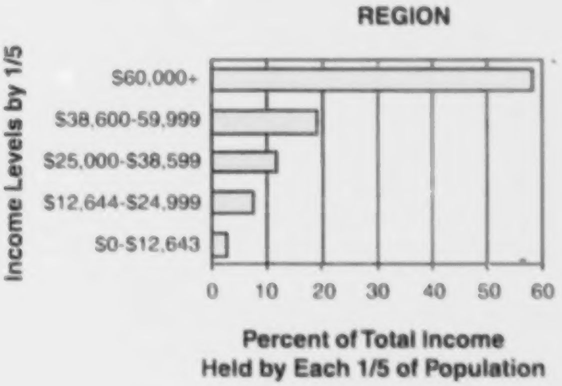
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural area grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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(206) 616-8797

The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics rose to 24% in 1999; however, it was still one of the lowest in the region.

Grant County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	11.4	17.6	23.7	+6.2	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	343(36.8)	437(33.8)	396(28.6)	-5.3	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	75(6.6)	109(6.7)	127(7.5)	0.8	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	872(4.5)	821(3.8)	718(3.3)	-0.5	▲
	AR	532(2.7)	450(2.1)	376(1.7)	-0.4	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	159(2.6)	784(8.7)	940(10)	1.3	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

About 1 out of 13 teenage girls was pregnant in 1997, one of the highest in the region.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 5% between 1996 and 1997; however, almost 3 out of 10 babies were still born without adequate prenatal care.

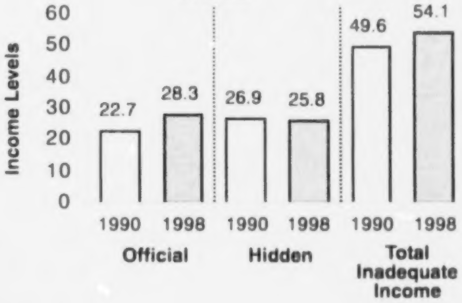
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

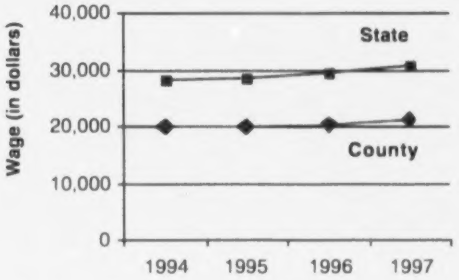


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	20,097(-0.4)	20,046(-0.3)	20,438(1.9)	21,162(3.4)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

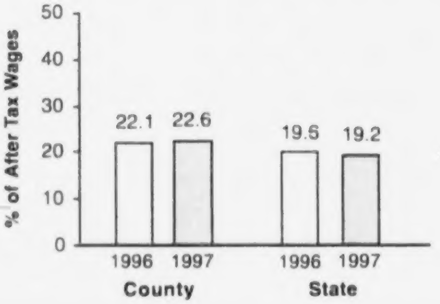


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,045	22.1	22.6	0.6
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

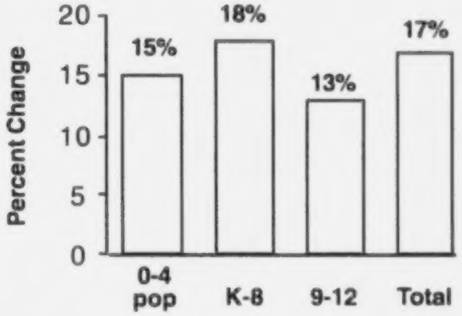
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	5,735	6,584
Public	**K-8**	11,688	13,827
School	**9-12**	4,710	5,320
Enrollments	**Total**	16,398	19,147



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders and 9th to 12th graders is expected to increase by 18% and 13%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 17%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON KIDS COUNT

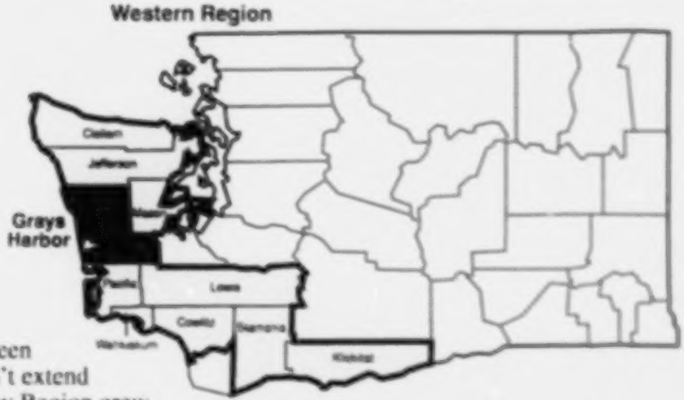
Grays Harbor County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

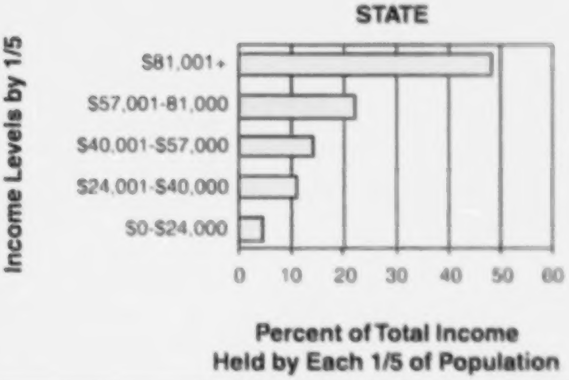


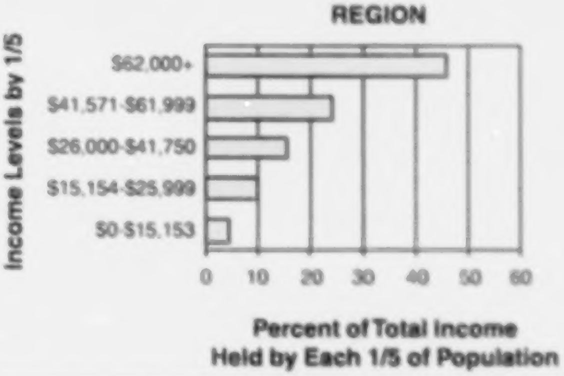
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and familes on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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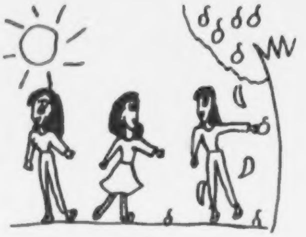

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by almost 1% between 1996 and 1997; 1 out of 7 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997.

Grays Harbor County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	16.3	20.6	24	+3.5	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	246(27.1)	153(17.2)	116(13.7)	-3.5	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	107(8.4)	81(5.3)	92(5.9)	0.6	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	999(5.4)	1,086(5.8)	936(5.0)	-0.8	▲
	AR	721(3.9)	995(5.3)	883(4.8)	-0.5	**Better**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	935(13.2)	1,302(15.1)	1,231(14.2)	-0.9	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care or delayed care after the first trimester decreased by 3% between 1996 and 1997, one of the sharpest decreases in the Western Region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

WASHINGTON kids count

Almost 1 out of 4 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, the lowest in the region.

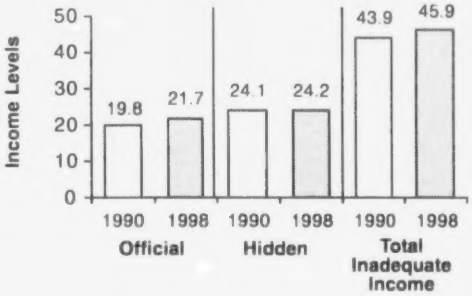
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

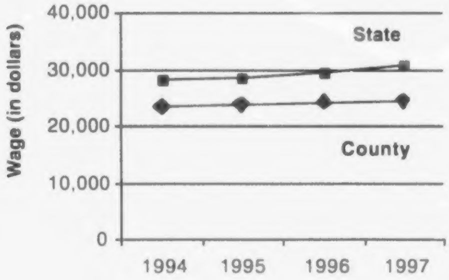


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	23,509(-2.0)	23,910(1.7)	24,038(0.5)	24,375(1.4)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

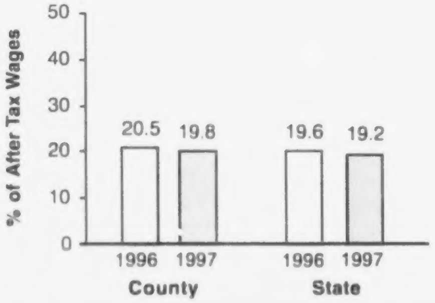


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,125	20.5	19.8	-0.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

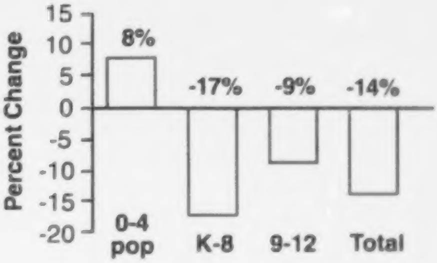
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	4,510	4,892
Public	**K-8**	8,777	7,299
School	**9-12**	4,240	3,864
Enrollments	**Total**	13,017	11,163



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 17% and 9% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 14%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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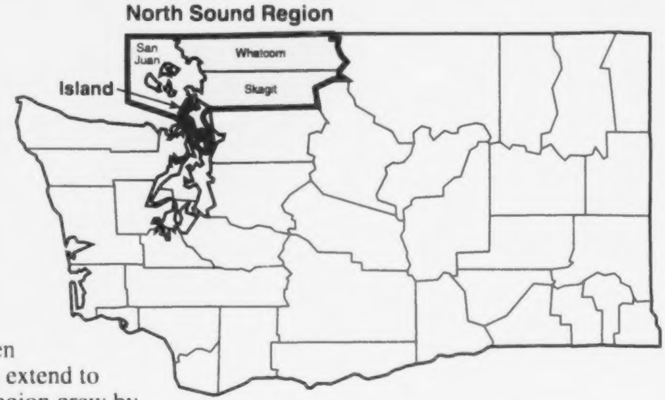
Island County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

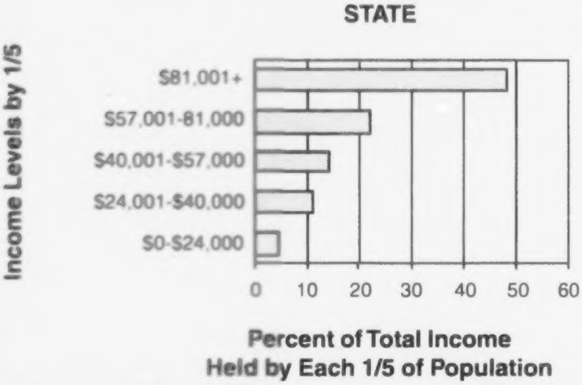


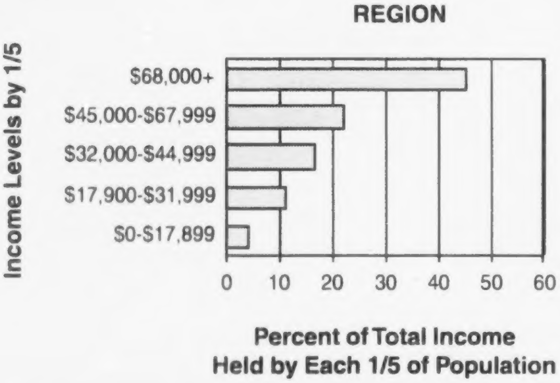
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural area grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the North Sound region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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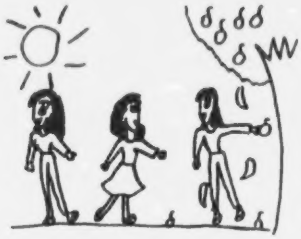

The childcare burden between 1996 and 1997 grew by 2%, one of the highest in the North Sound Region.

Island County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	20.3	31.1	35.8	+4.7	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	154(16.8)	135(13.7)	129(13.5)	-0.2	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	39(4.1)	42(3.1)	45(3.2)	0.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	733(4.2)	765(4.1)	707(3.8)	-0.3	◆
	AR	397(2.3)	401(2.2)	406(2.2)	0	**No Change**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	422(7.9)	685(9.1)	557(7.2)	-1.9	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by almost 2% between 1996 and 1997, the most significant decrease in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

One out of 7 babies in Island County was born without adequate prenatal care.

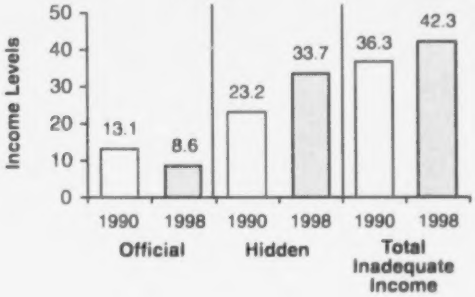
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (North Sound Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	13.1	8.6	23.2	33.7	36.3	42.3
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

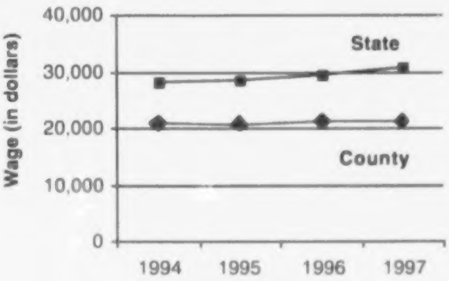


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▼
Worse

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	20,964(1.2)	20,715(-1.2)	21,229(2.4)	21,185(-0.2)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

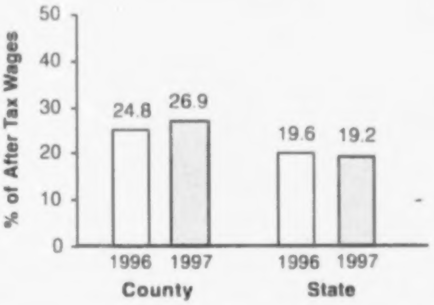


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,803	24.8	26.9	2.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

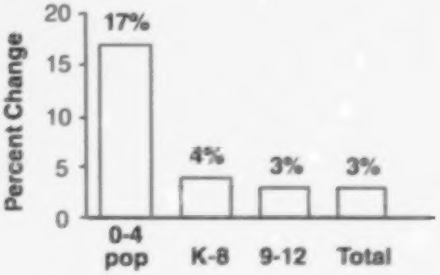
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	5,433	6,383
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	6,998	7,243
	9-12	3,023	3,115
	Total	10,021	10,358

The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders is expected to increase by 4% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 3%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the North Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	North Sound Region Population	North Sound Region %	State %
Hispanic	6,765	7.4	8.6
African American	1,578	1.7	4.0
Native American	2,470	2.7	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,144	4.6	6.4
White	76,110	83.6	78.9

*North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

Jefferson County

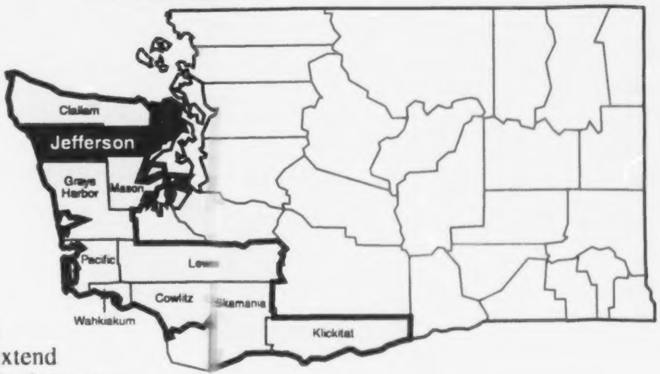
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

Western Region

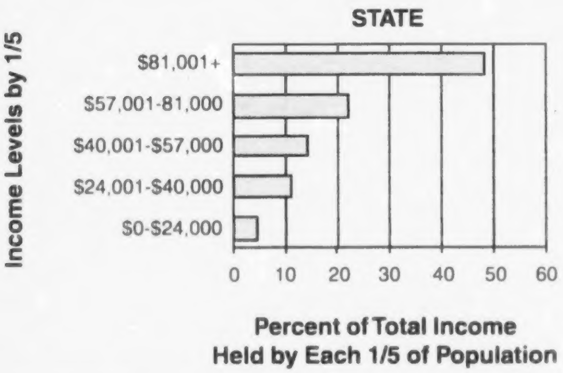


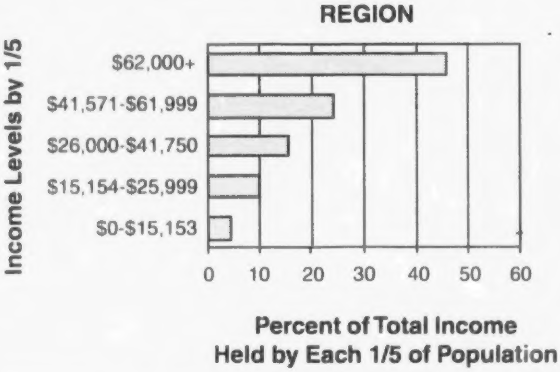
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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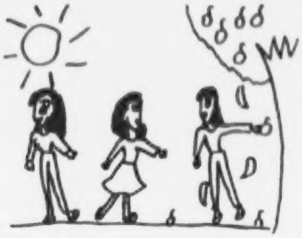

The childcare burden decreased by almost 4% between 1996 and 1997 for Jefferson County, the sharpest decrease in the Western Region.

Jefferson County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	19.8	34.4	34.9	+0.5	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	40(18.3)	25(12.6)	24(11.2)	-1.3	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	7(2.4)	12(2.4)	19(3.7)	1.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	309(5.5)	311(5.1)	379(6.2)	1.1	▲
	AR	153(2.7)	202(3.3)	196(3.2)	-0.1	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	84(5.1)	335(11.9)	248(8.6)	-3.3	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

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The teenage pregnancy rate increased over 1%, one of the most pronounced in the region.

The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics rose by only .5% in 1999, the lowest in the state.

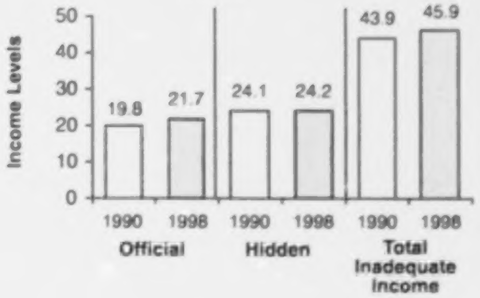
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

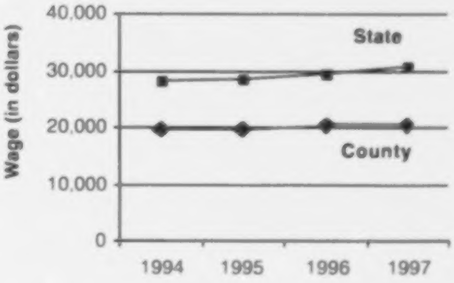


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,642(-2.8)	19,778(0.7)	20,236(2.3)	20,346(0.5)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

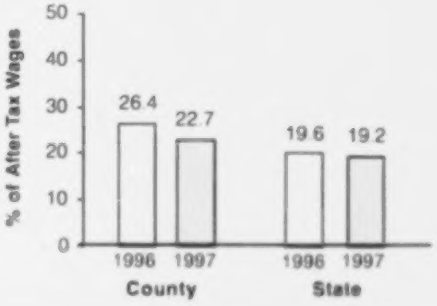


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,884	26.4	22.7	-3.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

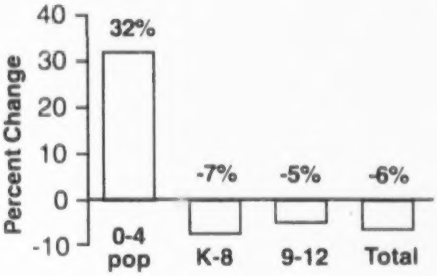
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	1,458	1,925
Public School Enrollments	K-8	2,494	2,318
	9-12	1,267	1,199
	Total	3,761	3,517



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 7% and 5% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 6%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS. Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

King County

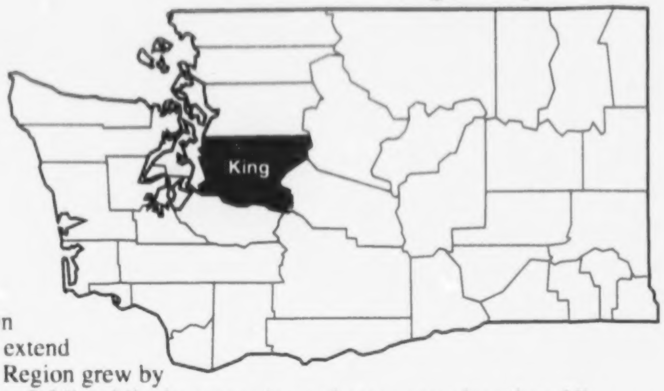
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

King County



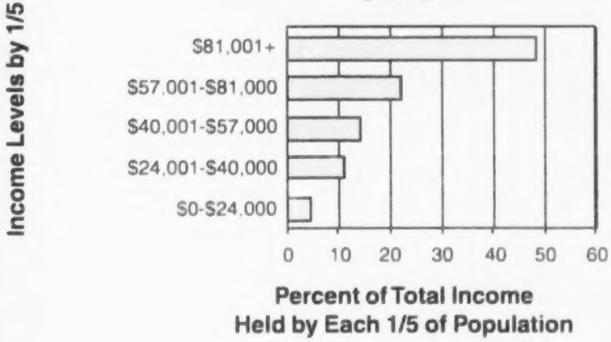
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in King County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 49% of the total income.

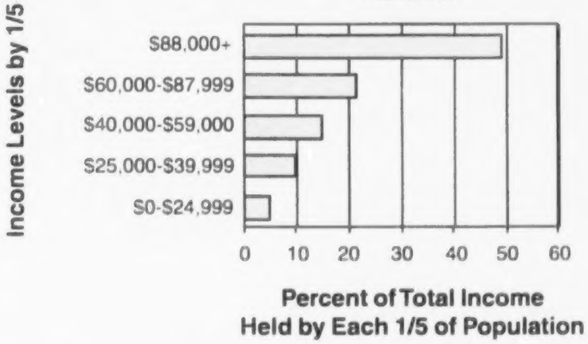
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (0.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (0.7%). Total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the 100-199% poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



REGION



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

WASHINGTON kids count

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WashingtonKids Count at
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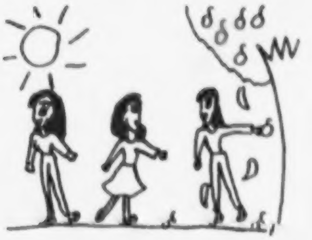

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care after the first trimester decreased by 1% between 1996 and 1997

King County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	28.6	38.9	44.5	5.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	3,871(18.9)	2442(11.3)	2224(10.3)	-1.0	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,570(5.7)	1261(4.3)	1266(4.2)	-0.1	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	12,316(3.2)	11,173(2.8)	10,916(2.7)	-0.1	▲
	AR	8,986(2.3)	8,732(2.2)	8,273(2.0)	-0.2	**Better**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Child Regular Substance Use - The percentage of sixth graders who used cigarettes, alcohol, or Marajuana more than five times in the past month, or cocaine/crack, or inhalants more than twice in the past month.

	Year 1: 1995	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	3.6	3.4	-0.2	▲
State	3.6	3.5	-0.1	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of fourth graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning test rose to 45% in 1999.

For more information
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at (206) 616-8797

The average wages in King County were $37,299, the highest in the state.

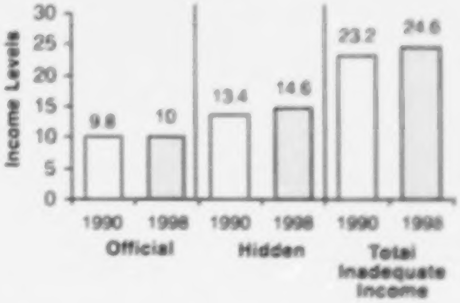
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (King County) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	9.8	10	13.4	14.6	23.2	24.6
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

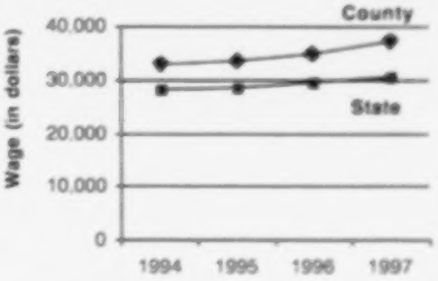


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	32,788(.5)	33,467(2.0)	35,027(4.5)	37,299(6.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

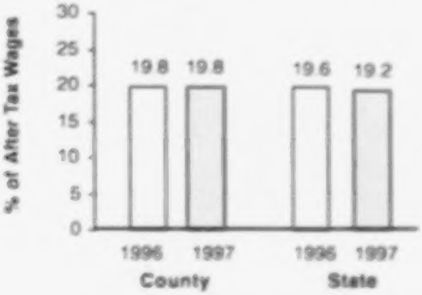


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
◆
No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	6,159	19.8	19.8	0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

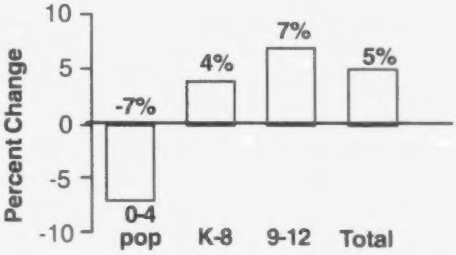
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	107,050	99,910
Public	K-8	174,874	181,675
School	9-12	74,895	80,136
Enrollments	Total	249,769	261,811

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to12th are expected to increase by 4% and 7%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 5%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the King County*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	King County Population	King County %	State %
White	307,033	76.2	78.9
African American	26,829	6.7	4.0
Native American	4,311	1.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	48,833	12.1	6.4
Hispanic	16,065	4.0	8.6

*King County, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs. K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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Web site: http://hspc.org

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WASHINGTON kids count

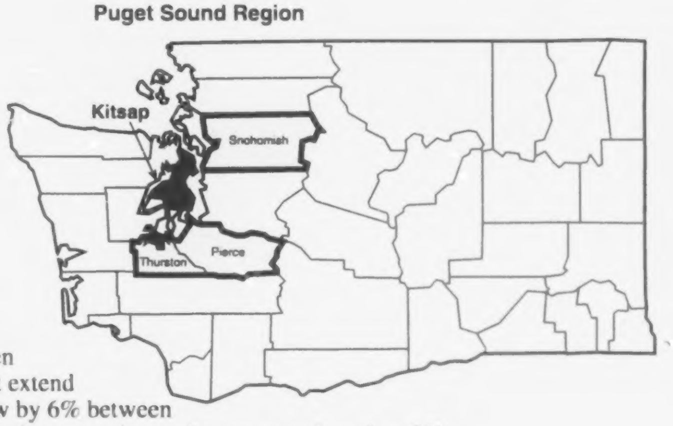
Kitsap County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



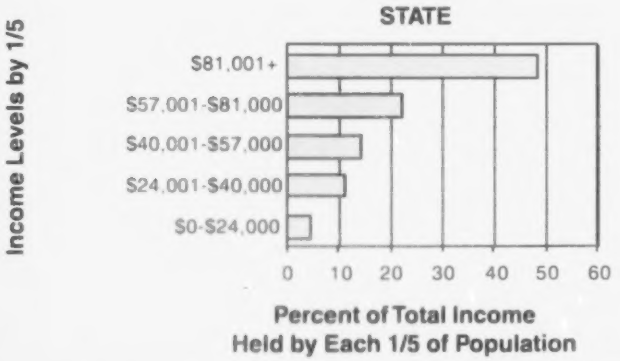
Puget Sound Region

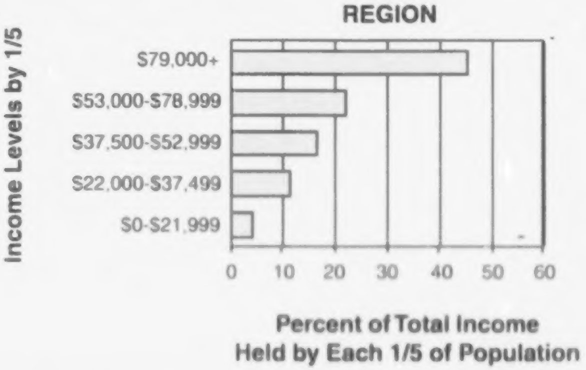
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Puget Sound Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 47% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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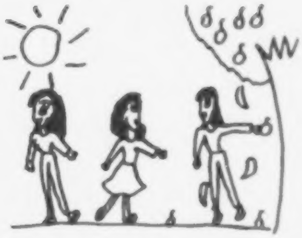


The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 1.3% between 1996 and 1997, the most pronounced decrease in the region.

Kitsap County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	23.9	32.5	43.6	11.1	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	744(26.54)	643(19.7)	597(18.4)	-1.3	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	189(5.9)	185(3.9)	192(3.9)	0.0	◆
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**No Change**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	2,320(3.8)	2,679(4.1)	2,797(4.3)	0.2	▼
	AR	1,540(2.5)	2,097(3.2)	2,166(3.3)	0.1	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	821(4.5)	1735(6.4)	2,107(7.6)	1.2	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	**Worse**

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

WASHINGTON kids count

The avarage wages increased by 4% in Kitsap County, the most significant increase in the region.

The percentage of juvenile arrest rate increased by 1% in Kistsap, one of the largest increases in the region.

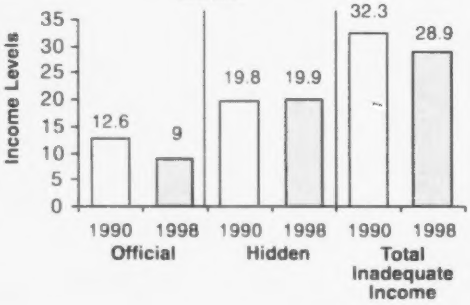
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Puget Sound) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	12.6	9	19.8	19.9	32.3	28.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▲
Better

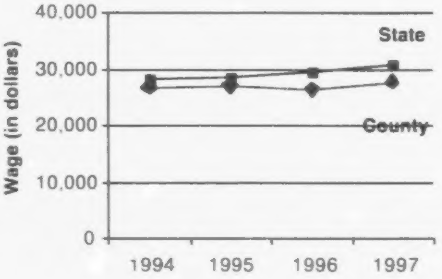


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	26,769(-1.8)	26,830(0.2)	26,447(-1.4)	27,525(3.9)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

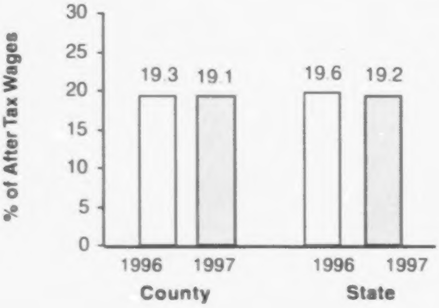


*Child Care Burden** -

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,493	19.3	19.1	-0.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data see notes on page 4.

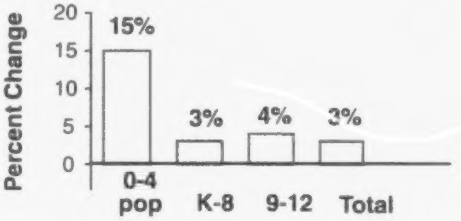
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	18,038	20,773
Public	K-8	29,188	30,025
School	9-12	13,477	13,986
Enrollments	Total	42,665	44,011

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 3%and 4%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 3%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Puget Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	386,372	82.1	78.9
African American	25,026	5.3	4.0
Native American	8,644	1.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,622	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	23,179	4.9	8.6

*Puget Sound Region includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

Kittitas County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

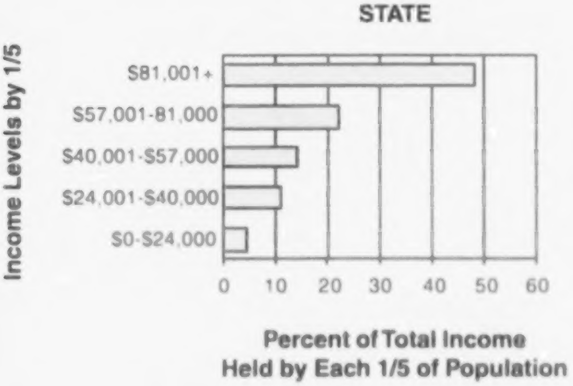
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

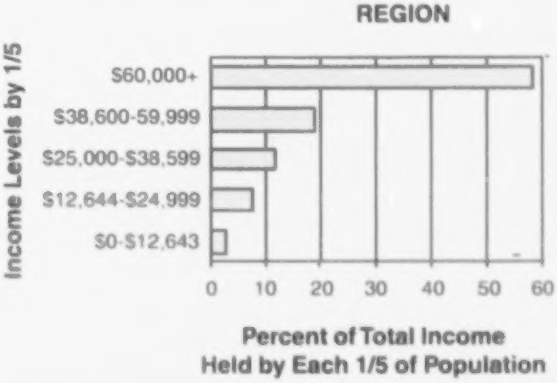
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797

The average wages rose by 1% between 1996 and 1997, the smallest increase in the region.

Kittitas County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.7	34.1	46.7	+12.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	40(15.5)	23(6.9)	25(8.1)	1.2	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	19(2.5)	19(2.6)	20(2.6)	0.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	379(5.6)	309(4.2)	357(5.0)	0.8	▼
	AR	258(3.8)	259(3.6)	262(3.7)	0.1	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	209(7.7)	321(9.4)	362(10.3)	0.9	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Worse**

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 1 in 2 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, an increase of over 13% from 1998.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

About 1 out of 12 babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1997, the lowest in the region.

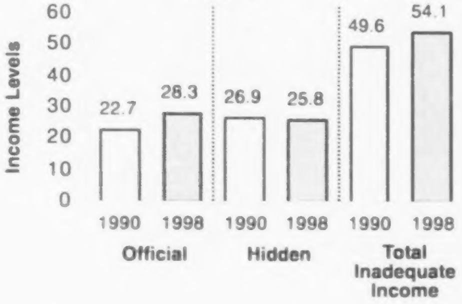
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

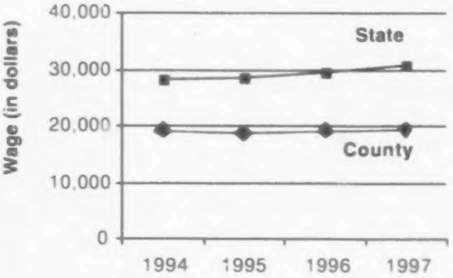


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,014(-1.3)	18,811(-1.1)	19,206(2.1)	19,427(1.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

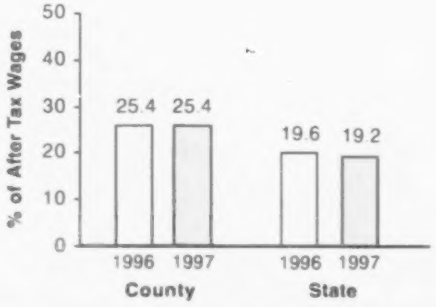


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
◆
No Change

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,125	25.4	25.4	0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

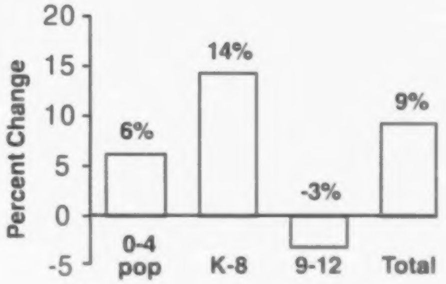
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	1,764	1,876
Public	**K-8**	3,334	3,806
School	**9-12**	1,577	1,533
Enrollments	**Total**	4,911	5,339



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders is expected to increase by 14% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 3%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 9%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON
kids
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Klickitat County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

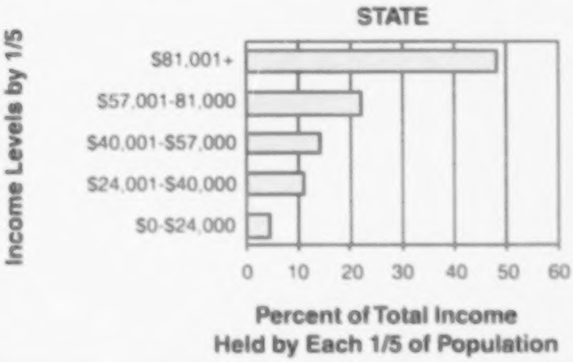
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

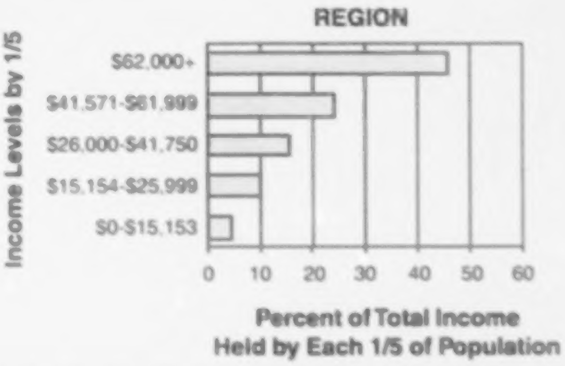
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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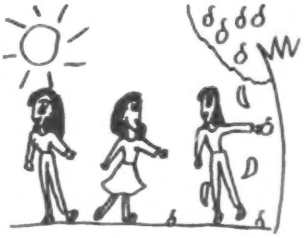

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by almost 8% between 1996 and 1997, the most pronounced decrease in the region.

Klickitat County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	20	22.6	28	+5.4	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	60(19.5)	56(23.2)	42(17.8)	-5.4	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	24(7.6)	19(3.8)	20(3.9)	0.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	333(6.5)	260(4.8)	321(5.9)	1.1	▼
	AR	176(3.5)	157(2.9)	174(3.2)	0.3	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	89(4.7)	417(16.2)	226(8.6)	-7.6	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The average wages decreased by 6% between 1996 and 1997, the sharpest decrease in the state.

The childcare burden increased by 4% between 1996 and 1997 for Klickitat, the second highest in the region.

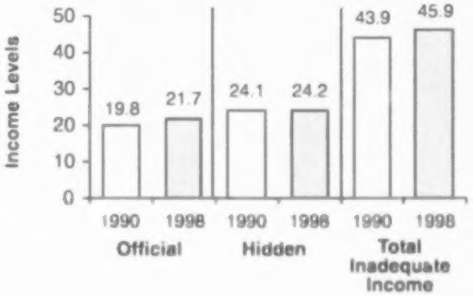
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

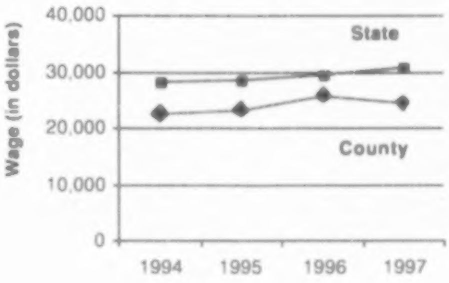


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▼
Worse

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	22,611(-0.3)	23,161(2.4)	25,864(10.4)	24,413(-5.9)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

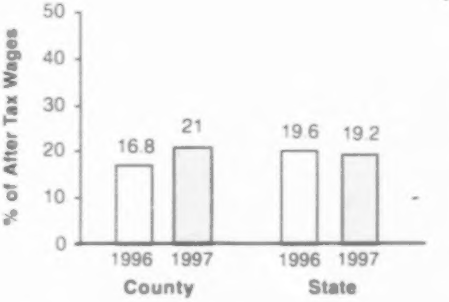


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,378	16.8	21.0	4.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

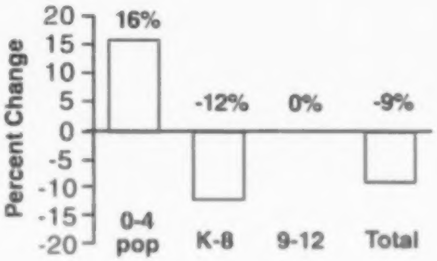
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	1,230	1,429
Public	K-8	2,616	2,292
School	9-12	1,233	1,228
Enrollments	Total	3,849	3,520



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 12% while there is no change expected in the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 9%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

Lewis County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

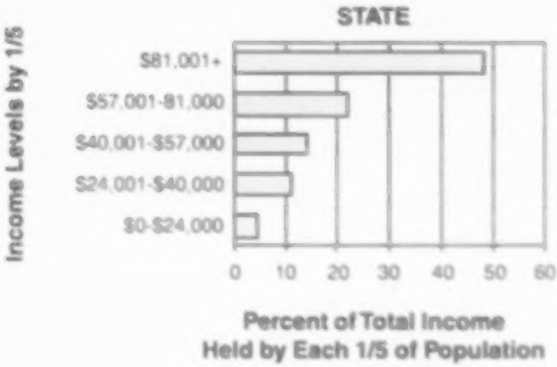
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

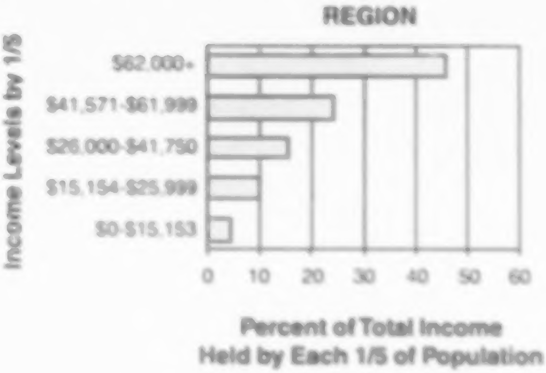
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

WASHINGTON kids count

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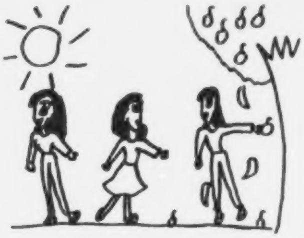

One out of 19 teenage females was pregnant in 1997, the second highest in Western Region.

Lewis County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	16.5	28.8	37	+8.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	241(28.9)	118(13.4)	117(13.3)	-0.1	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	69(5.7)	77(4.9)	84(5.1)	0.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	872(4.8)	935(4.8)	929(4.8)	0	◆
	AR	660(3.6)	794(4.1)	811(4.1)	0	No Change
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	477(7.3)	770(8.6)	978(10.5)	1.9	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

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The juvenile arrest rate increased to 11% in 1997, one of the most pronounced increases in the region.

About 1 out of 8 babies was born without adequate care, the lowest in the region in 1997.

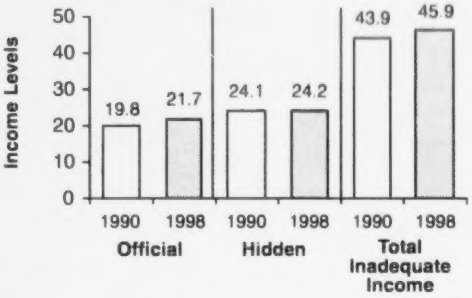
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

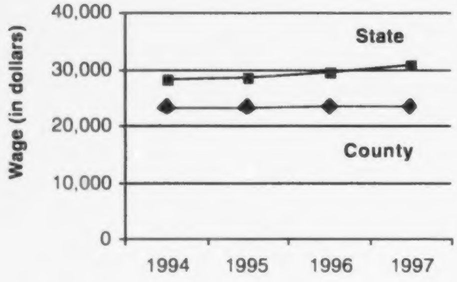


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	23,336(0.6)	23,313(-0.1)	23,774(1.9)	23,949(0.7)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

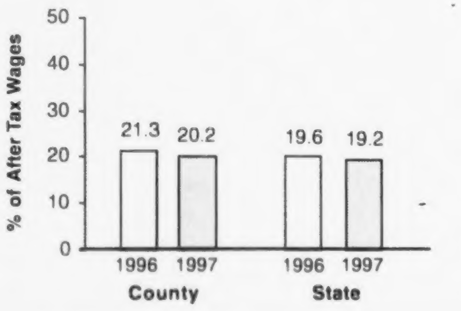


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,137	21.3	20.2	-1.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

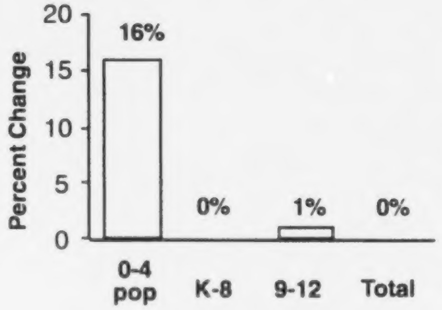
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	4,769	5,520
Public	K-8	8,712	8,709
School	9-12	4,154	4,198
Enrollments	Total	12,866	12,907

There is no change expected in the projected enrollments for K to 8th graders while the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to grow by only 1%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

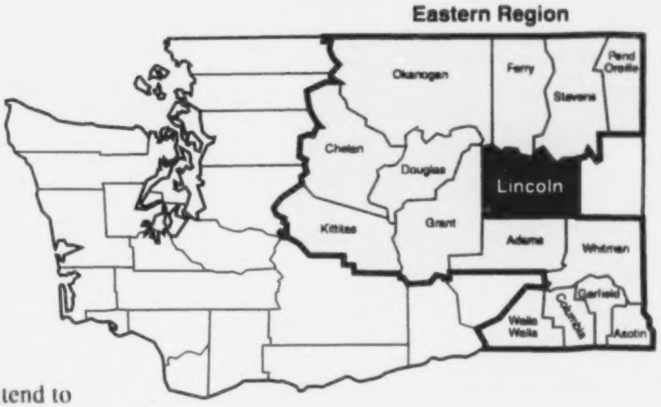
Lincoln County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

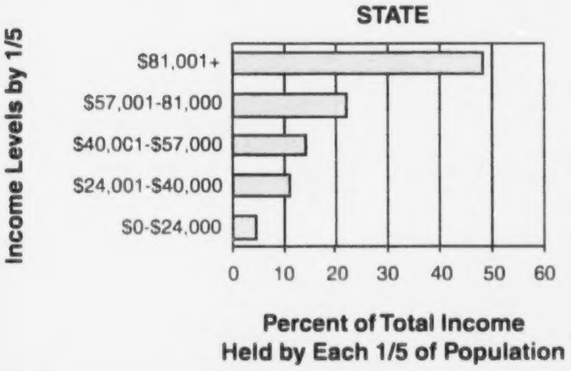


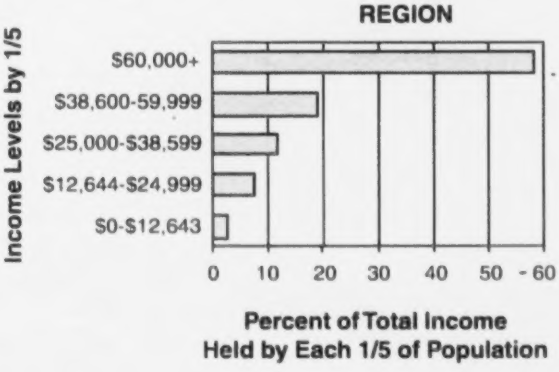
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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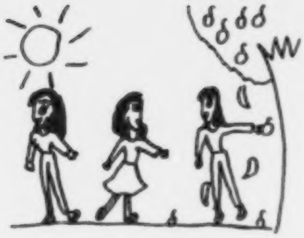

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 5% between 1996 and 1997, one of the most pronounced decreases in the region.

Lincoln County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	20.7	33.5	40.1	+6.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	22(20.2)	14(14.3)	12(9.2)	-5.1	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	7(3.9)	7(2.7)	5(1.9)	-0.8	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	104(4.2)	83(3.2)	84(3.2)	0	◆
	AR	66(2.7)	78(3.0)	78(3.0)	0	No Change
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	14(1.4)	140(10.4)	128(9.5)	-0.9	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 1 in 10 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a decrease by 1% from 1996.

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Two out of 5 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

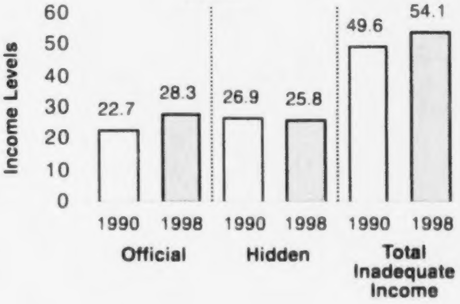
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

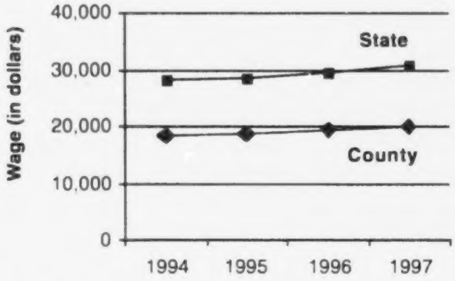


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	18,560(-3.8)	18,636(0.4)	19,439(4.1)	20,039(3.0)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

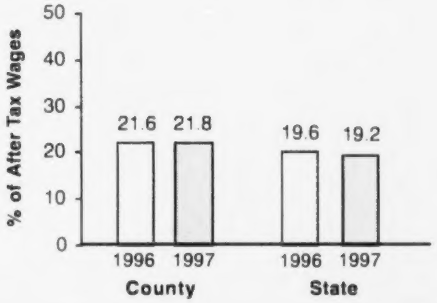


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	3,666	21.6	21.8	0.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

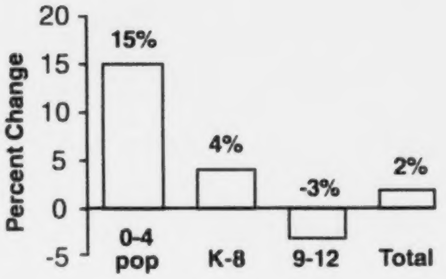
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	549	632
Public	K-8	1,547	1,615
School	9-12	786	764
Enrollments	Total	2,333	2,379



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th graders is expected to increase by 4% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 3%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 2%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

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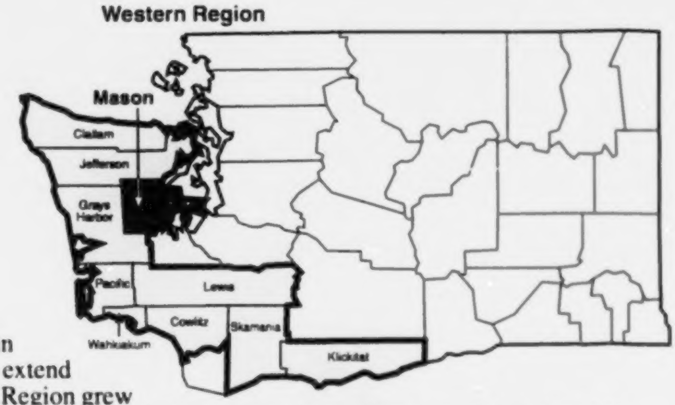
Mason County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



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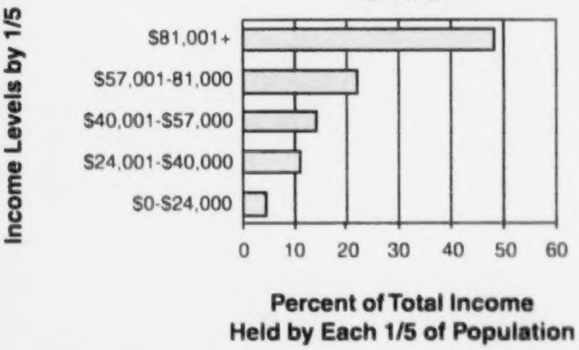
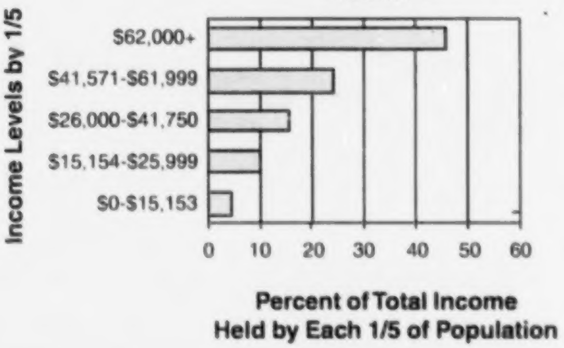
- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.
- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



REGION



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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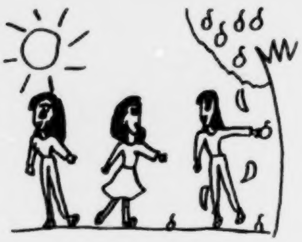

Three out of 10 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in 1999, an increase of 8% from 1998.

Mason County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.5	22.9	30.4	+7.4	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	131(27.2)	82(15.3)	84(16.1)	0.8	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	36(5.2)	51(4.9)	49(4.5)	-0.4	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	675(5.9)	681(5.5)	806(6.5)	1.0	▼
	AR	366(3.2)	481(3.9)	505(4.0)	0.2	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	127(3.3)	405(7.1)	467(8.0)	0.9	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

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Almost 1 out of 6 babies was born in Mason County without adequate care in 1997.

The teenage pregnancy rate decreased slightly in Mason County between 1996 and 1997; 1 out of 22 teenage females was pregnant in 1997.

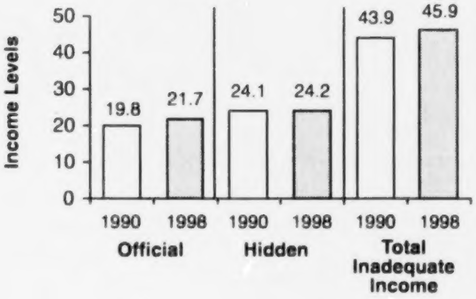
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

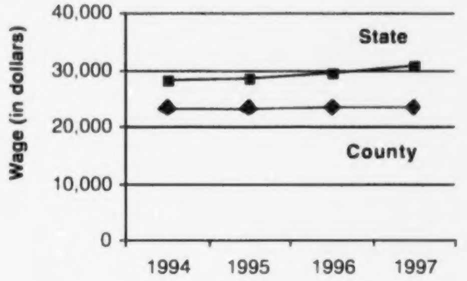


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	23,331(-0.6)	23,120(-0.9)	23,404(1.2)	23,586(0.8)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

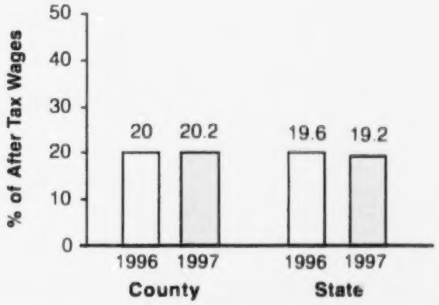


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,068	20.0	20.2	0.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

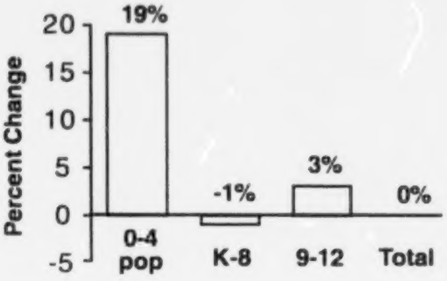
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	3,012	3,581
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	5,705	5,632
	9-12	2,622	2,711
	Total	8,327	8,343



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 1% while the enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 1%. There is no change expected in the enrollments for K to 12th graders.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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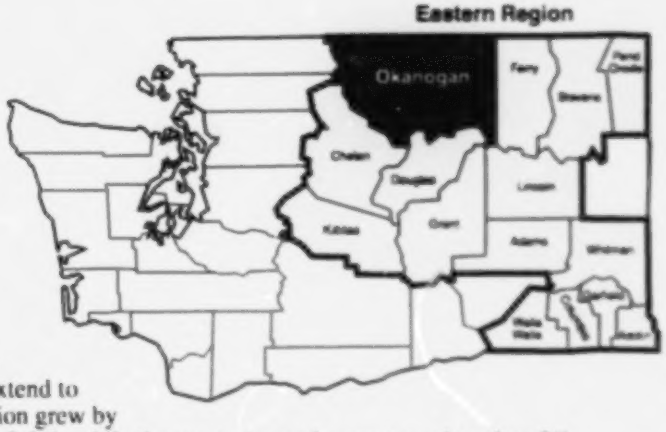
Okanogan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

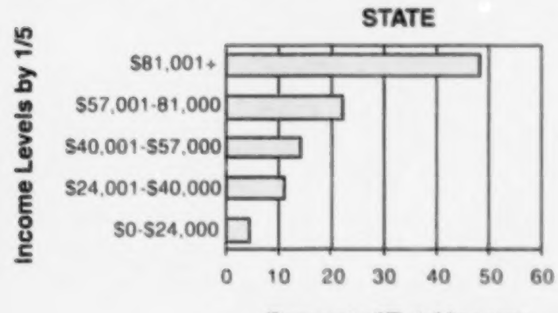
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

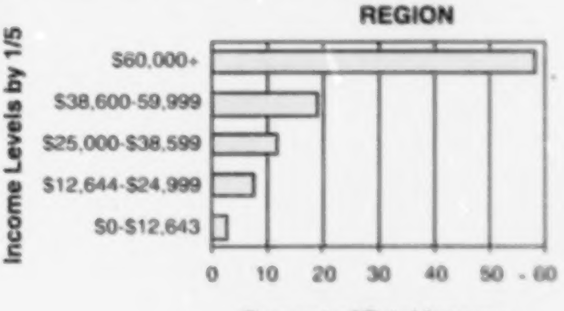
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.
- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.
- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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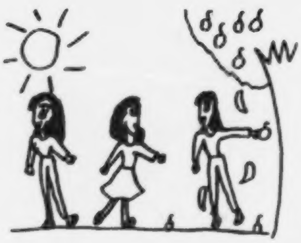

Almost 1 out of 4 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, the lowest in the state.

Okanogan County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	13.9	15.7	22.7	+7	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	174(32.5)	137(25.4)	128(24.5)	-0.8	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	47(7.7)	50(5.8)	43(4.8)	-1.0	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	540(5.1)	448(4.0)	538(4.7)	0.7	▼
	AR	289(2.7)	299(2.6)	361(3.2)	0.6	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	205(5.7)	560(11.1)	532(10.2)	-0.9	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages decreased by 1.5% between 1996 and 1997, leaving workers in Okanogan County one of the lowest paid in the Eastern Region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The childcare burden increased by 7% between 1996 and 1997, one of the highest in this region.

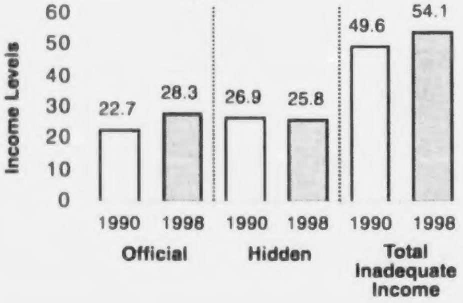
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

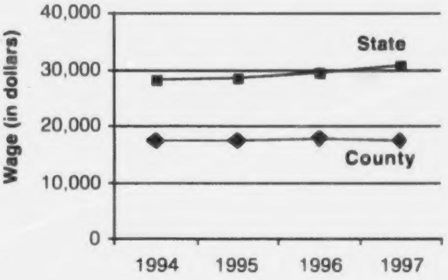


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▼
Worse

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	17,315(2.3)	17,598(1.6)	17,696(0.6)	17,432(-1.5)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

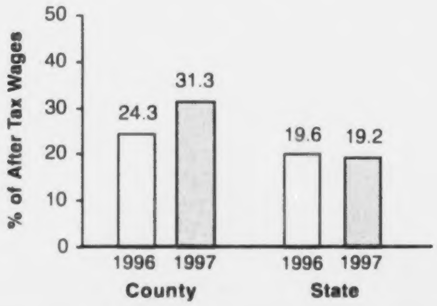


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,505	24.3	31.3	7.0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

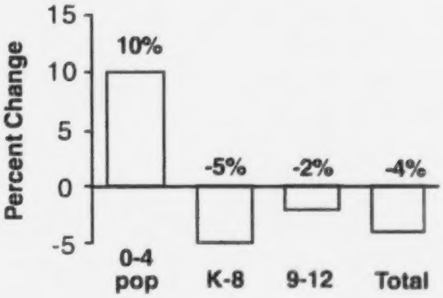
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	2,859	3,152
Public	**K-8**	5,458	5,188
School	**9-12**	2,296	2,240
Enrollments	**Total**	7,754	7,428

The school enrollment growth for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders is expected to decrease by 5% and 2% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 4%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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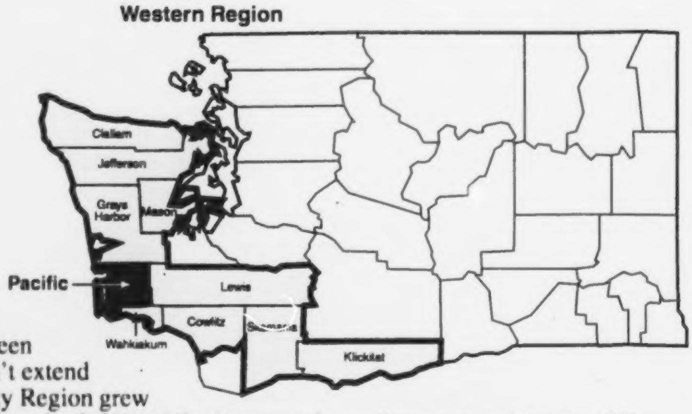
Pacific County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

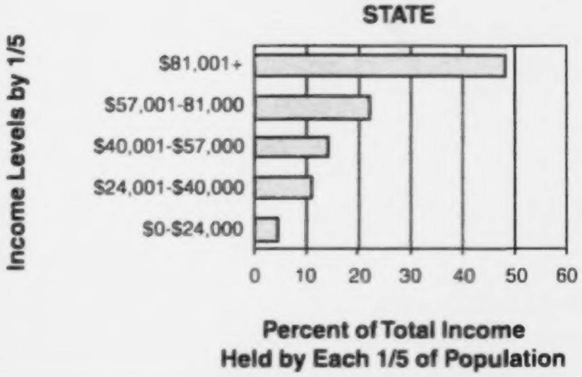
Statewide Summary

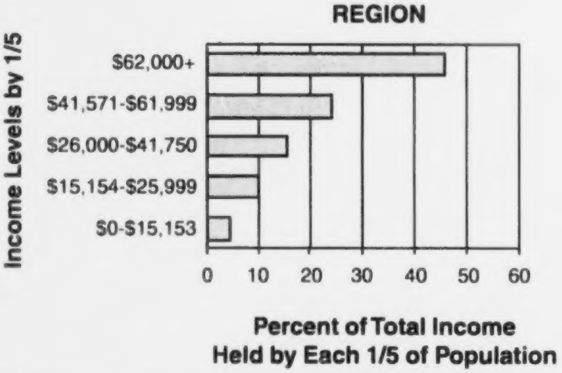
Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.
- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.
- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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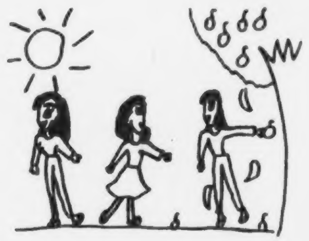
(206) 616-8797



The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care decreased by 3% between 1996 and 1997.

Pacific County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	17.4	29.7	31.9	+2.2	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	67(29.4)	46(21.7)	40(18.6)	-3.1	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	13(4.4)	14(3.4)	20(4.7)	1.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	245(5.1)	298(6.0)	321(6.5)	0.5	▼
	AR	191(3.9)	232(4.6)	260(5.2)	0.6	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	47(2.8)	171(7.5)	242(10.4)	2.9	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Worse**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The juvenile arrest rate increased by almost 3% between 1996 and 1997, the most significant increase in the region.

Three out of 10 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

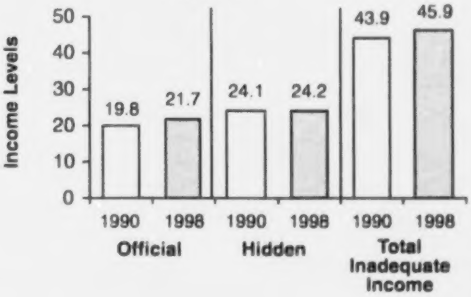
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

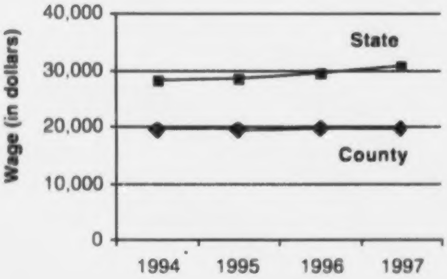


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	19,254(2.6)	19,495(1.2)	19,748(1.3)	19,805(0.3)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

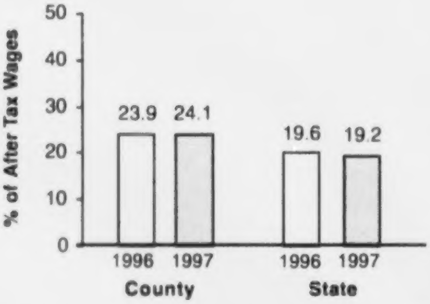


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	3,999	23.9	24.1	0.2
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

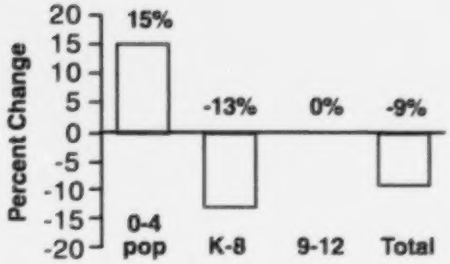
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	1,182	1,356
Public School Enrollments	K-8	2,365	2,060
	9-12	1,162	1,157
	Total	3,527	3,217



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 13% while there is no change expected in the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

Pend Oreille County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

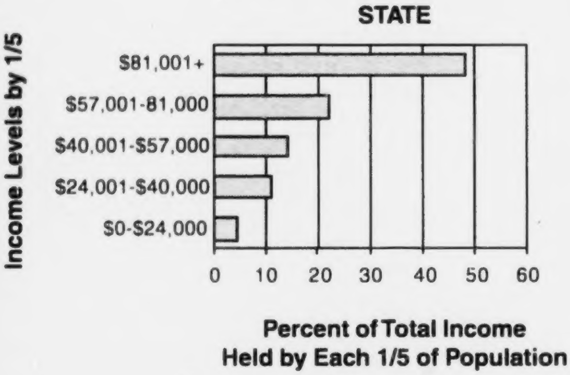
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

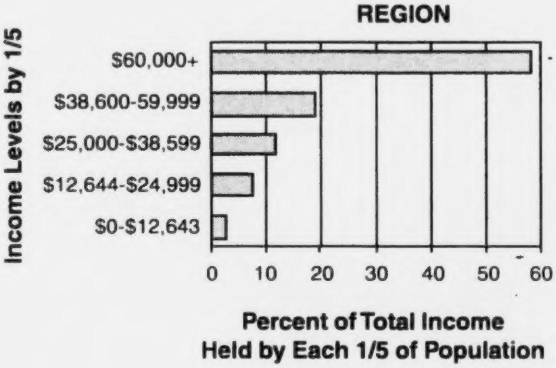
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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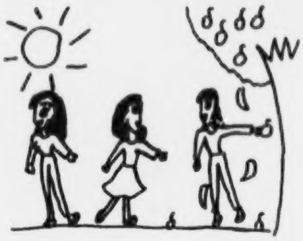
For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



One out of 24 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, a decline of almost 4% from 1996.

Pend Oreille County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	27.9	28.2	34.5	+6.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	35(31.3)	37(28.9)	34(27.4)	-1.5	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	13(7.2)	11(3.7)	11(3.7)	-0.1	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	198(6.5)	130(4.0)	148(4.6)	0.6	▲
	AR	91(3.0)	95(3.0)	86(2.7)	-0.3	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	58(5.0)	115(7.9)	62(4.2)	-3.7	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages declined by 1% between 1996 and 1997; however, the average wages in Pend Oreille remained the highest in the Eastern Region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

WASHINGTON kids count

More than 1 out of 3 fourth graders in Pend Oreille County met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, a 6% increase from 1998.

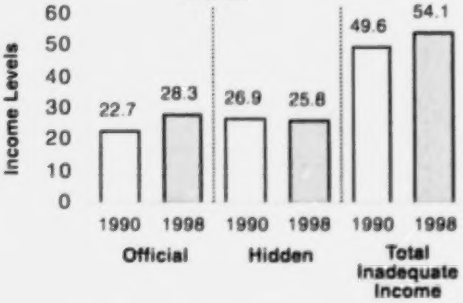
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

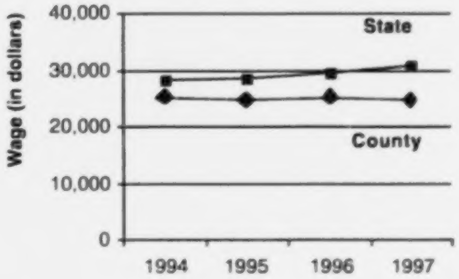


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▼ Worse

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	25,186(1.1)	24,639(-2.2)	25,044(1.6)	24,687(-1.4)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

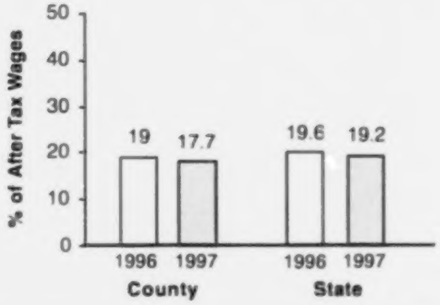


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,735	19.0	17.7	-1.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

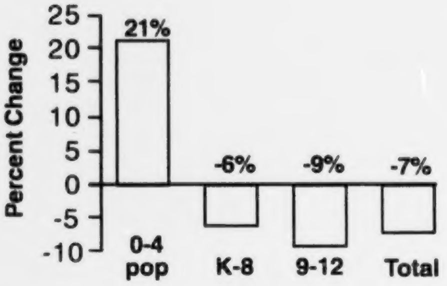
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	830	1,001
Public	K-8	1,449	1,356
School	9-12	714	651
Enrollments	Total	2,163	2,007



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders is expected to decrease by 6% and 9%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 7%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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Pierce County

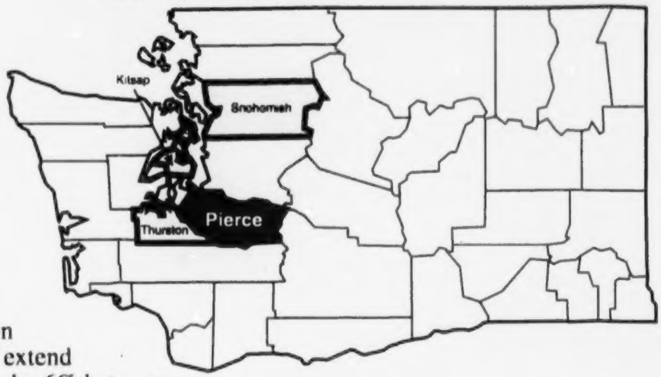
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

Puget Sound Region

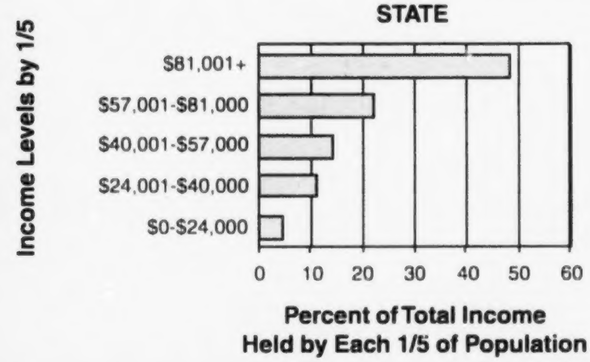


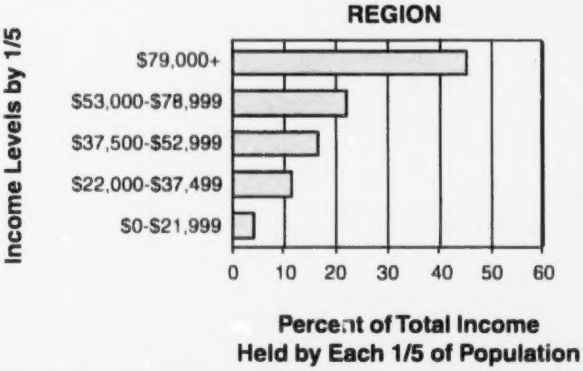
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Puget Sound Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 47% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797

About 1 out of 18 teenage females was pregnant in 1997, a decrease from 1 out of 17 in 1996.

Pierce County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.4	24.2	31.1	6.9	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	2,642(27.4)	1,623(16.9)	1,676(17.2)	0.4	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(16.7)	11,816(15.5)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	783(6.6)	777(5.8)	747(5.4)	-0.4	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	8,308(4.6)	6,832(3.6)	6,578(3.5)	-0.1	◆
	AR	4,870(2.7)	4,407(2.4)	4,484(2.4)	0.0	**No Change**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	3523(5.9)	4850(6.2)	4917(6.2)	0.0	◆
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	**No Change**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 1 out of 3 fourth graders in Pierce County met adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning Test in mathematics in 1999, the lowest in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

Seventeen percent of the babies in Pierce County were born without adequate prenatal care, the second highest in the region.

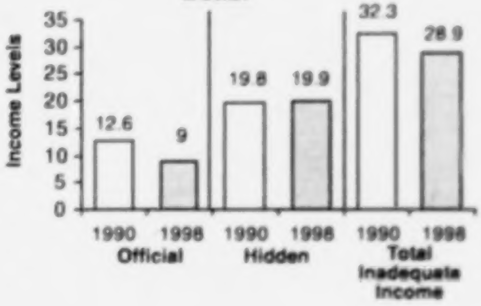
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Puget Sound) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	12.6	9	19.8	19.9	32.3	28.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▲
Better

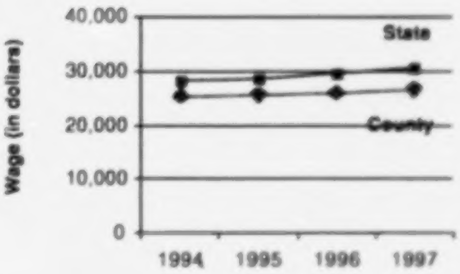


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	25,308(-1.0)	25,639(1.3)	26,034(1.5)	26,442(1.5)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

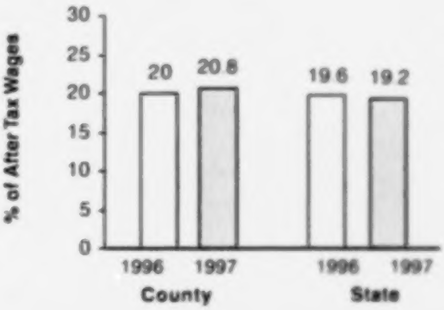


*Child Care Burden** -

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,712	20.0	20.8	0.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

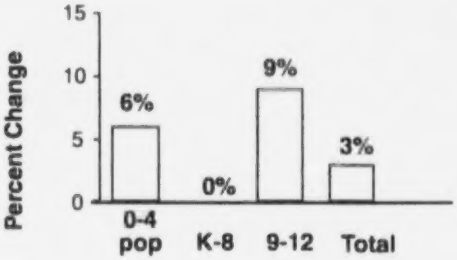
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	52,859	56,083
Public	**K-8**	87,360	87,650
School	**9-12**	36,051	39,402
Enrollments	**Total**	123,411	127,052



No change is expected in the school enrollments for K to 8th graders; however, school enrollments for the 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 9%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Puget Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	386,372	82.1	78.9
African American	25,026	5.3	4.0
Native American	8,644	1.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,622	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	23,179	4.9	8.6

*Puget Sound Region includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS. Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of ch[illegible]opulation: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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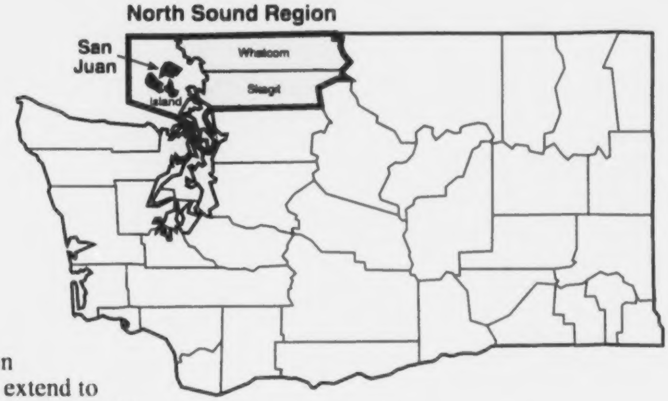
San Juan County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

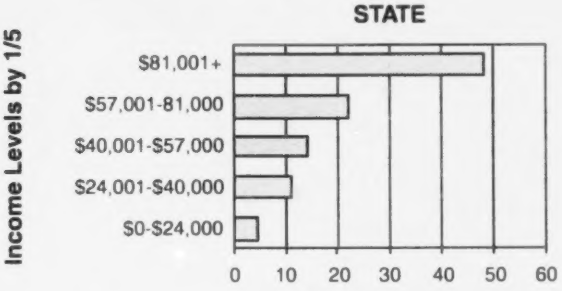


- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

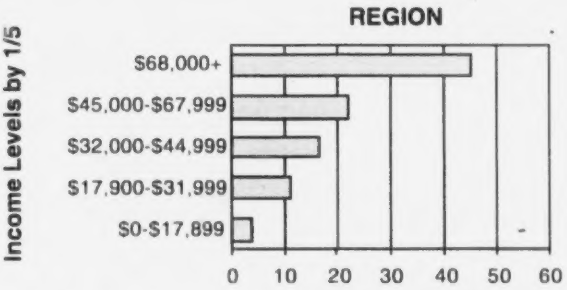
- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the North Sound region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population



Percent of Total Income Held by Each 1/5 of Population

Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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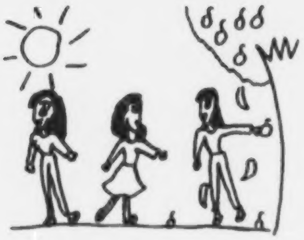

One out of 2 fourth graders in San Juan County met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, an increase of 16% from 1998.

San Juan County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	46.3	34.6	51	+16.4	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	35(31.3)	15(14.9)	19(16.8)	2.0	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	6(5.1)	1(0.4)	6(2.5)	2.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	55(2.1)	68(2.4)	74(2.7)	0.3	▼
	AR	38(1.4)	30(1.1)	35(1.3)	0.2	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	170(24.5)	83(6.7)	105(8.3)	1.6	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Worse**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The juvenile arrest rate rose by almost 2% between 1996 and 1997, one of the most pronounced increases in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The childcare burden between 1996 and 1997 decreased by almost 7%, one of the sharpest decreases in the state.

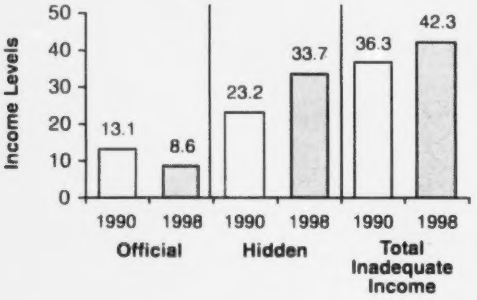
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (North Sound Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	13.1	8.6	23.2	33.7	36.3	42.3
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

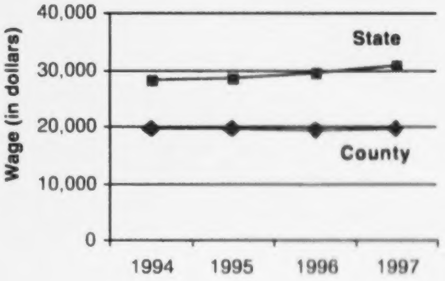


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,650(2.2)	19,718(0.3)	19,504(-1.1)	19,548(0.2)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

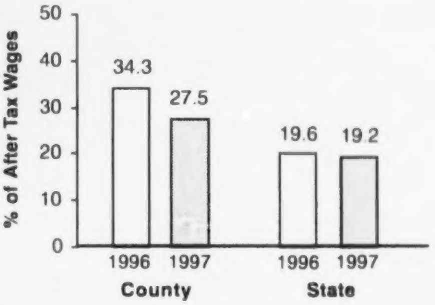


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,493	34.3	27.5	-6.8
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

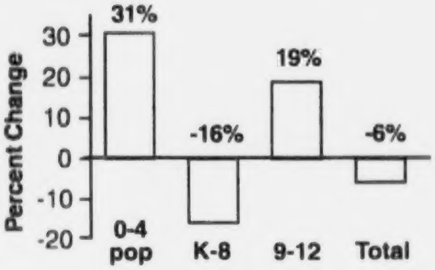
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	669	874
Public	K-8	1,352	1,133
School	9-12	568	678
Enrollments	Total	1,920	1,811



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 16% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 19%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 6%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the North Sound Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	North Sound Region Population	North Sound Region %	State %
Hispanic	6,765	7.4	8.6
African American	1,578	1.7	4.0
Native American	2,470	2.7	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,144	4.6	6.4
White	76,110	83.6	78.9

*North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
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Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM, Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

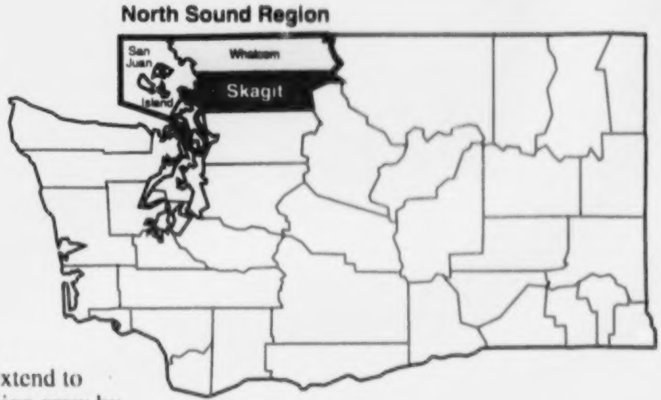
Skagit County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

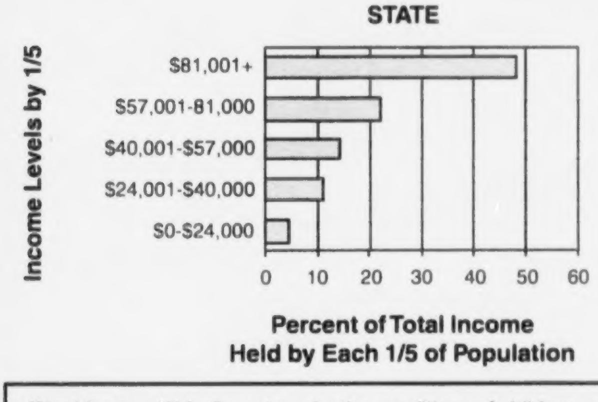


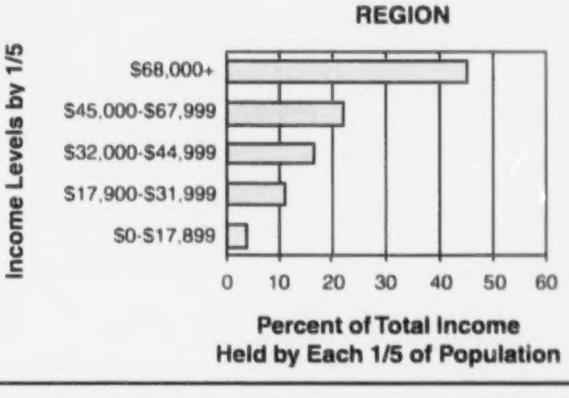
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the North Sound region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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The juvenile arrest rate rose to 14% in 1997, one of the highest in the North Sound Region.

Skagit County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.5	24.2	31.4	+7.2	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	281(26.3)	295(22.8)	281(21)	-1.8	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(16.7)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	85(6.1)	111(5.6)	109(5.4)	-1.2	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	671(2.7)	931(3.6)	770(2.9)	-0.7	▲
	AR	380(1.5)	633(2.4)	602(2.3)	-0.1	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	939(12.9)	1,408(12.4)	1,576(13.6)	1.2	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages rose by almost 3%, the most pronounced in the North Sound Region.

For more information
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WASHINGTON kids count

The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics rose to 31% in 1999, still one of the lowest in the region.

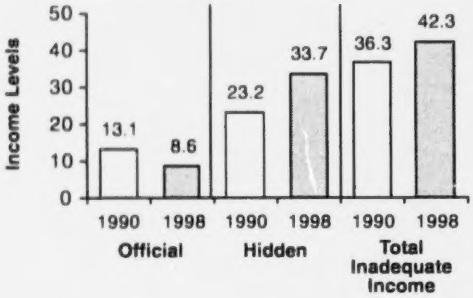
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (North Sound Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	13.1	8.6	23.2	33.7	36.3	42.3
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

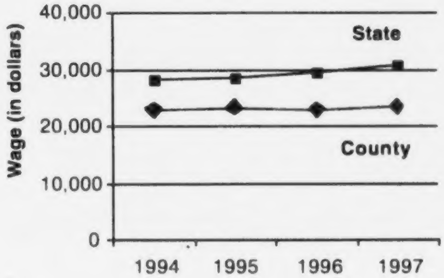


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	22,825(2.4)	23,083(1.1)	22,736(-1.5)	23,339(2.6)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

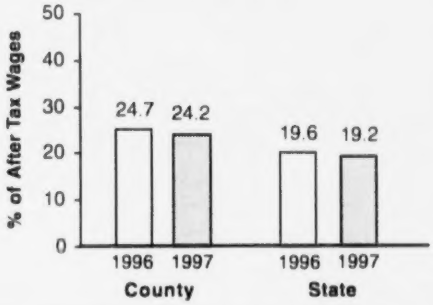


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,815	24.7	24.2	-0.5
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

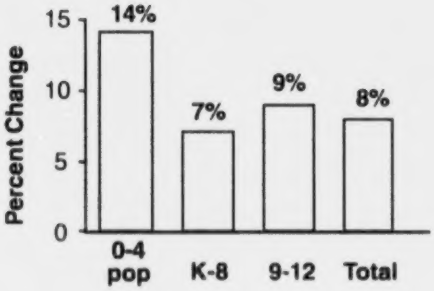
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	6,954	7,934
Public	**K-8**	12,890	13,837
School	**9-12**	5,552	6,064
Enrollments	**Total**	18,442	19,901

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to grow by 7% and 9% respectively.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the North Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	North Sound Region Population	North Sound Region %	State %
Hispanic	6,765	7.4	8.6
African American	1,578	1.7	4.0
Native American	2,470	2.7	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,144	4.6	6.4
White	76,110	83.6	78.9

*North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

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WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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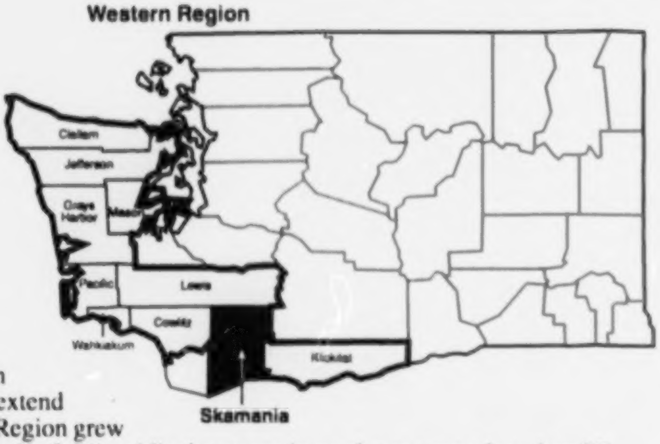
Skamania County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



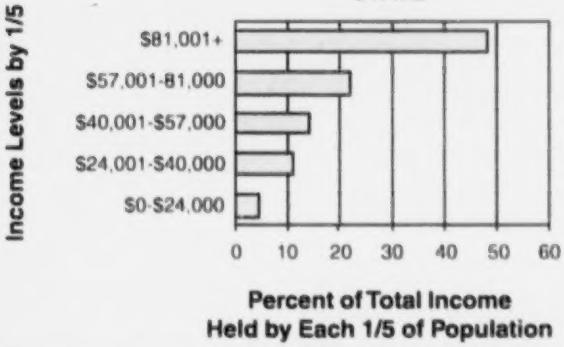
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

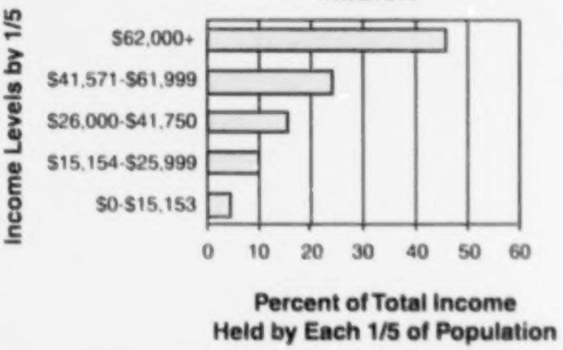
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE

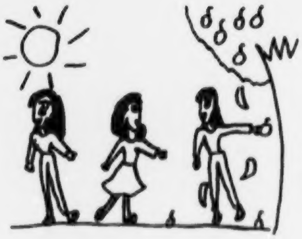


REGION



Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



About one out of 23 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, one of the lowest in the region.

Skamania County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	18.3	39.6	48.6	+9.0	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	37(33.6)	17(20.5)	16(17.6)	-2.9	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	14(8.6)	5(2.3)	8(3.5)	1.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	125(4.6)	109(3.8)	138(4.8)	1.0	▼
	AR	81(3.0)	64(2.2)	66(2.3)	0.1	Worse
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	73(8.0)	95(7.0)	60(4.4)	-2.7	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The childcare burden increased by 5% between 1996 and 1997, the most significant increase in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

Almost 1 out of 2 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999, the highest in the region.

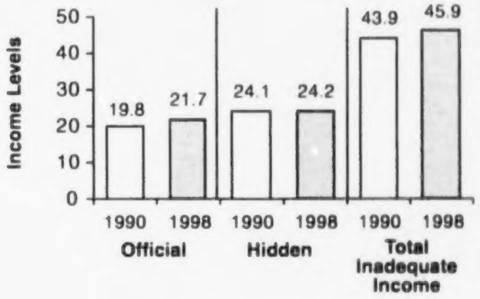
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990	1998	1990	1998	1990	1998
	U.S. Census	SPS	U.S. Census	SPS	U.S. Census	SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

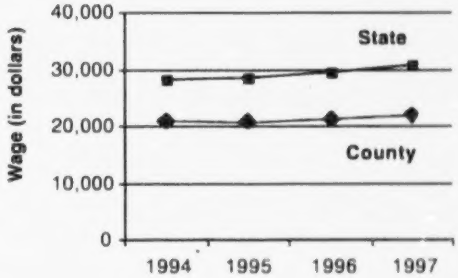


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	21,074(-0.8)	20,705(-1.8)	21,296(2.8)	21,779(2.2)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

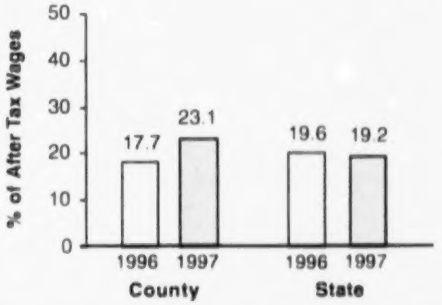


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,252	17.7	23.1	5.4
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

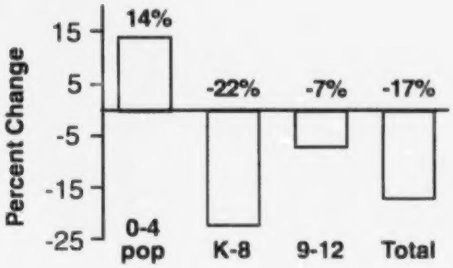
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	652	743
Public	**K-8**	918	714
School	**9-12**	425	395
Enrollments	**Total**	1,343	1,109



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 22% and 7%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 17%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

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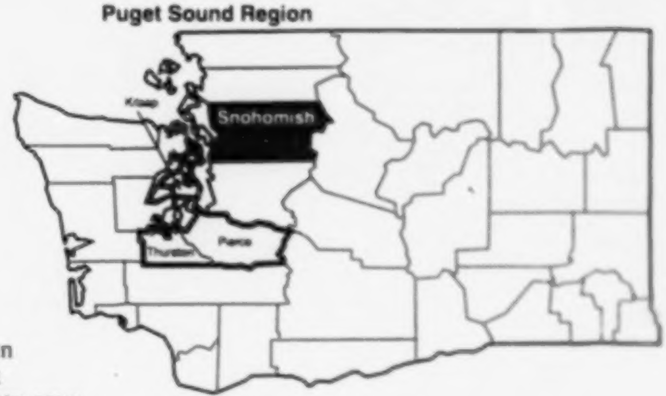
Snohomish County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

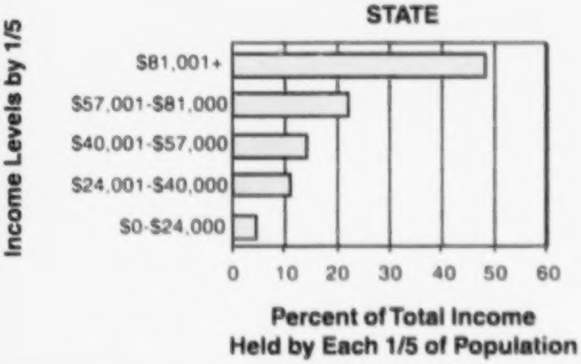


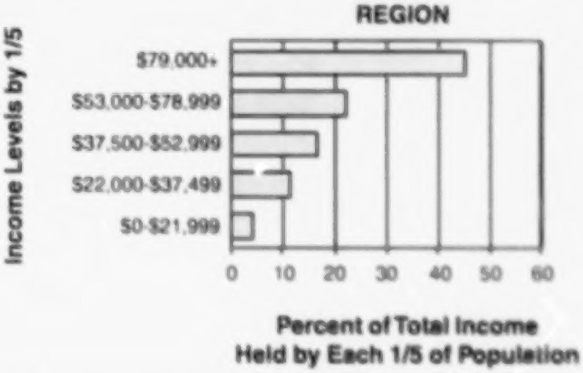
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Puget Sound Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 47% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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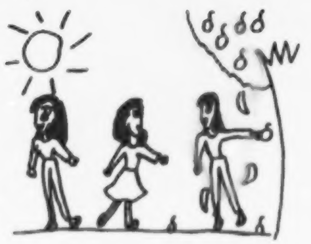

The average wages rose by 3.7% in Snohomish County, one of the highest in the region.

Snohomish County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	22.7	33.6	40.0	6.4	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,274(18.7)	886(11.2)	837(10.0)	-0.9	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	496(5.9)	493(4.4)	469(4.1)	-0.4	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-0.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	5,757(3.9)	6,520(4.1)	6,241(3.9)	-0.2	▲
	AR	3,289(2.2)	3,944(2.5)	3,848(2.4)	-0.1	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Child Regular Substance Use - The percentage of sixth graders who used cigarettes, alcohol, or Marajuana more than five times in the past month, or cocaine/crack, or inhalants more than twice in the past month.

	Year 1: 1995	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	4.3	3.6	-0.7	▲
State	3.6	3.5	-0.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Two out of 5 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

One out of 10 babies was born without adequate prenatal care in Snohomish County, one of the lowest in the region.

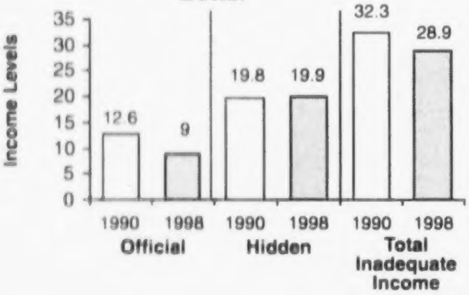
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Puget Sound) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	12.6	9	19.8	19.9	32.3	28.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▲
Better

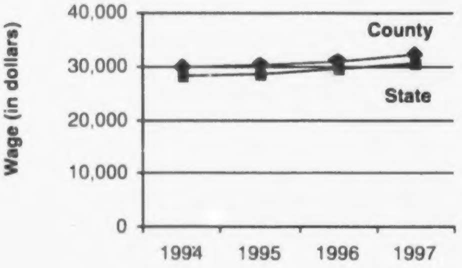


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	29,998(-0.5)	30,102(0.4)	31,054(3.1)	32,243(3.7)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

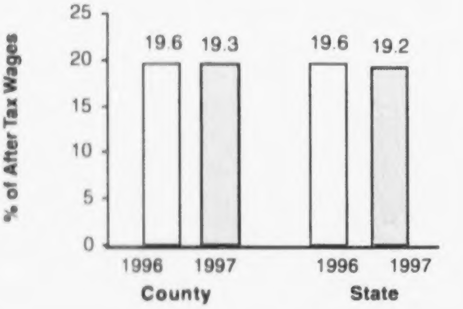


*Child Care Burden** -

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	5,252	19.6	19.3	-0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

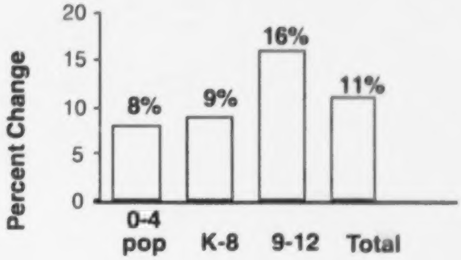
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	41,507	44,972
Public	**K-8**	72,092	78,680
School	**9-12**	30,420	35,323
Enrollments	**Total**	102,512	114,003



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 9%and 16%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to increase by 11%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Puget Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	386,372	82.1	78.9
African American	25,026	5.3	4.0
Native American	8,644	1.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,622	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	23,179	4.9	8.6

*Puget Sound Region includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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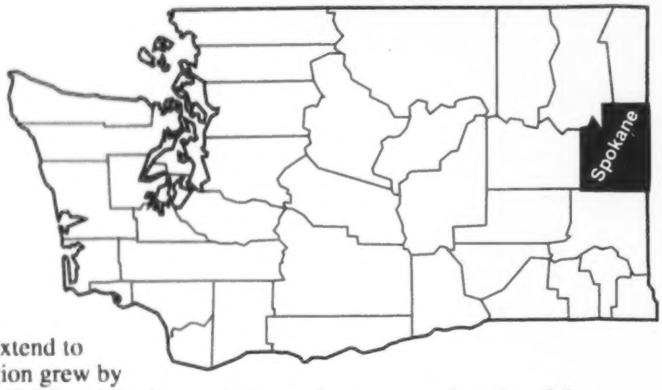
Spokane County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region



Spokane County

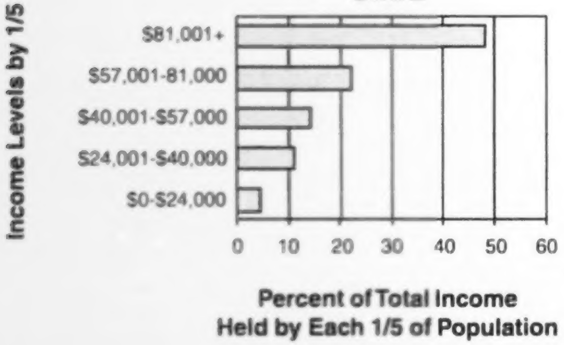
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Spokane County was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 45% of the total income.

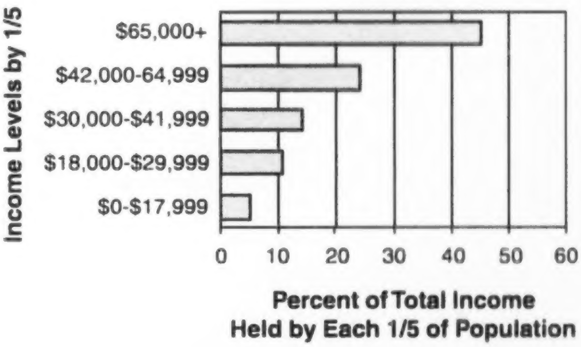
- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.

STATE



REGION



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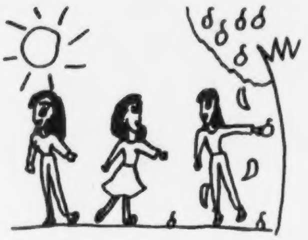

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by 1% between 1996 and 1997; 1 out of 10 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997.

Spokane County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	22.9	35.1	41.2	+6.2	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	835(15.5)	610(10.8)	608(11.0)	0.2	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	407(5.1)	380(4.4)	339(3.8)	-0.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,639(3.5)	3,039(2.8)	3,009(2.7)	-0.1	▲
	AR	2,743(2.6)	2,841(2.6)	2,782(2.5)	-0.1	**Better**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	3,683(9.4)	5,242(10.8)	4,849(9.8)	-1.0	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

Over 2 out of 5 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics in 1999.

One out of 9 babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1997, a slight increase from 1996.

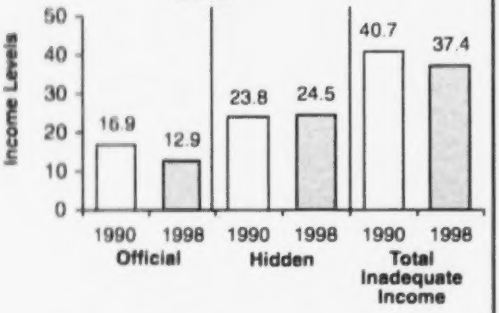
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Spokane Region) -

Trend ▲ Better

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	16.9	12.9	23.8	24.5	40.7	37.4
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

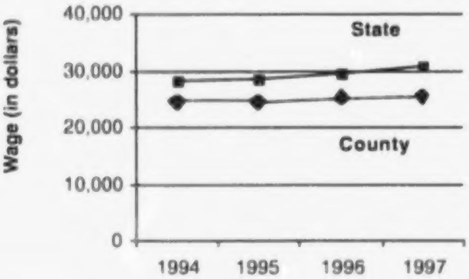


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	24,352(0.4)	24,496(0.6)	25,005(2.0)	25,532(2.1)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

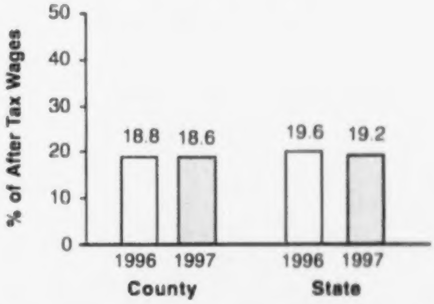


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,091	18.8	18.6	-0.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

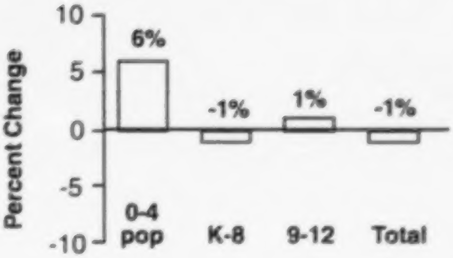
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	28,398	30,010
Public School Enrollments	**K-8**	49,831	49,242
	9-12	23,427	23,590
	Total	73,258	72,832



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to decrease by 1% while the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 1%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 1%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Spokane Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Spokane Region Population	Spokane Region %	State %
Hispanic	3,059	2.8	8.6
African American	2,030	1.8	4.0
Native American	2,754	2.5	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,978	2.7	6.4
White	99,355	90.2	78.9

*Spokane Region includes Spokane County, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999.*
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Web site: http://hspc.org

Stevens County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

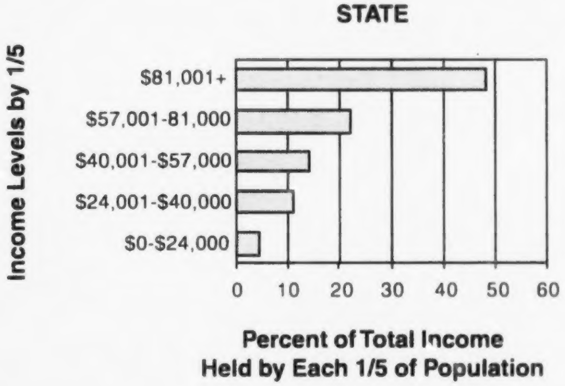
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

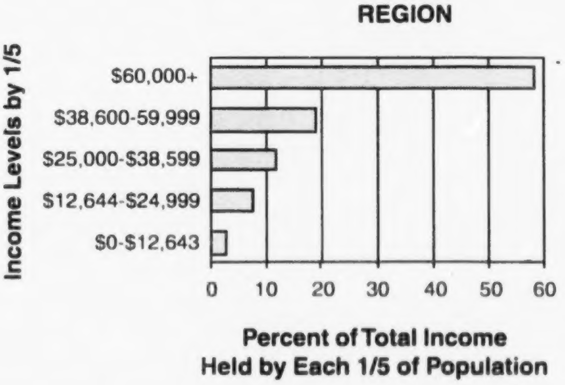
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

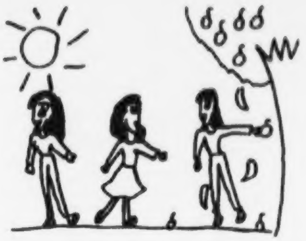
- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



The juvenile arrest rate increased by almost 3% between 1996 and 1997; 1 out of 15 youths (10-17 years old) in Stevens County was arrested in 1997.

Stevens County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	23.9	24.8	33.5	+8.6	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	83(19.3)	87(18.8)	77(17)	-1.8	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	34(6.0)	38(3.4)	33(2.9)	-0.5	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Better

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	482(4.6)	326(2.9)	349(3.1)	0.2	▲
	AR	398(3.8)	283(2.5)	253(2.2)	-0.3	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	232(6.3)	223(4.0)	377(6.6)	2.6	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Worse

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

One out of 35 teenage girls in Stevens County was pregnant in 1997, one of the lowest in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care declined by 17% in 1997, a decrease of almost 2% from 1996.

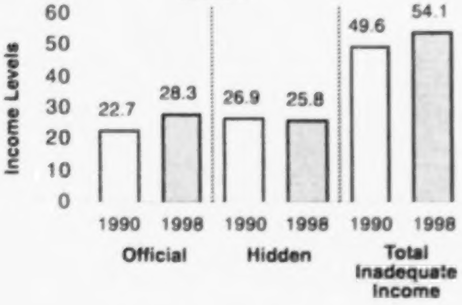
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

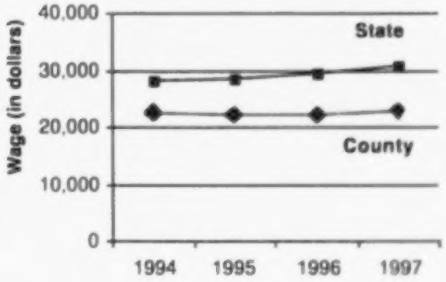


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	22,384(0.5)	22,241(-0.6)	22,308(0.3)	22,761(2.0)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

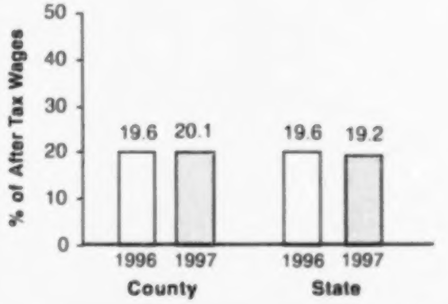


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,896	19.6	20.1	0.6
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

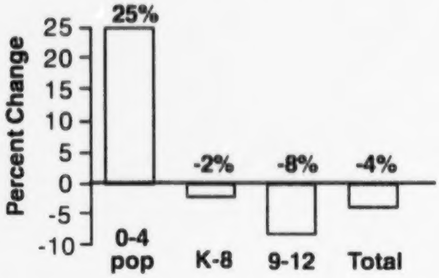
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	2,499	3,136
Public School Enrollments	K-8	4,355	4,272
	9-12	2,256	2,078
	Total	6,611	6,350



The school enrollment growth for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders is expected to decrease by 2% and 8% respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 4%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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Web site: http://hspc.org

Thurston County

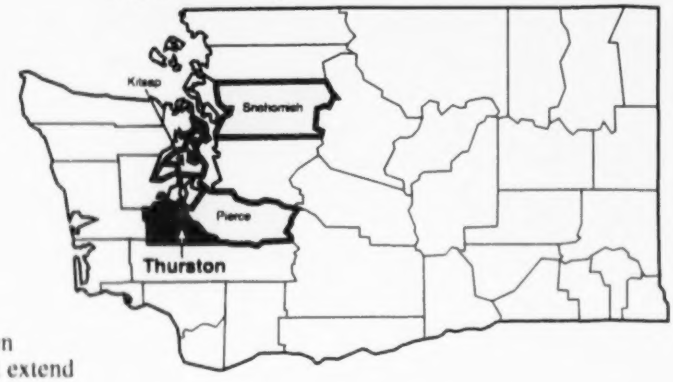
COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

Puget Sound Region

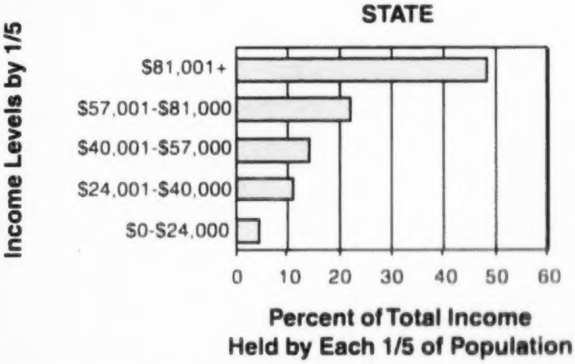


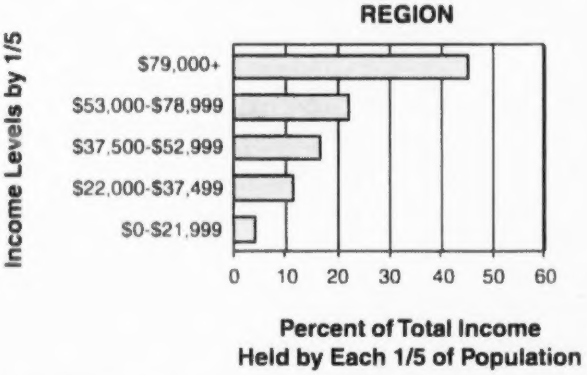
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity did not extend to all regions. The average wages in King County grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3% while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Puget Sound Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 47% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

WASHINGTON kids count

For more information contact
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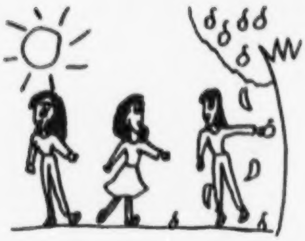

The percentage of fourth graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning Test in mathematics rose to 41% in 1999, an increase of over 7% from 1998.

Thurston County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	20.2	33.4	40.7	7.3	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	494(22.7)	282(11.6)	257(10.6)	-1.0	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(16.7)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	191(6.2)	172(4.0)	207(4.7)	0.7	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,563(3.1)	1,127(2.1)	1,257(2.3)	0.2	▼
	AR	777(1.5)	907(1.7)	951(1.8)	0.1	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,773(10.6)	2,403(10.1)	2,204(8.3)	-1.9	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The juvenile arrest rate decreased by almost 2% between 1996 and 1997, the sharpest decrease in the region.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

WASHINGTON kids count

The average wages in Thurston County rose very slightly, the smallest increase in the Puget Sound Region.

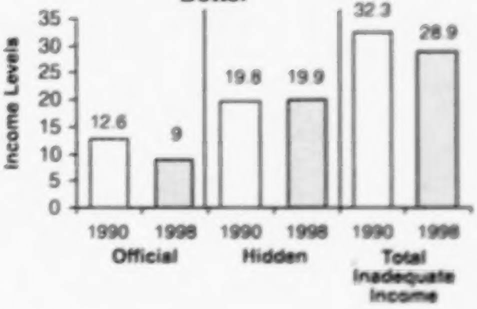
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Puget Sound) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▲ Better

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	12.6	9	19.8	19.9	32.3	28.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

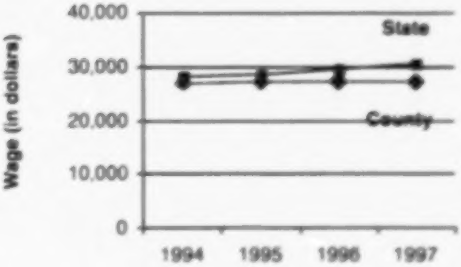


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	26,999(-0.5)	27,084(0.3)	27,079(0.0)	27,306(0.8)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

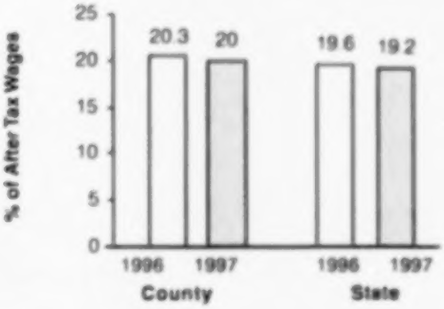


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▲ Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,666	20.3	20.0	-0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

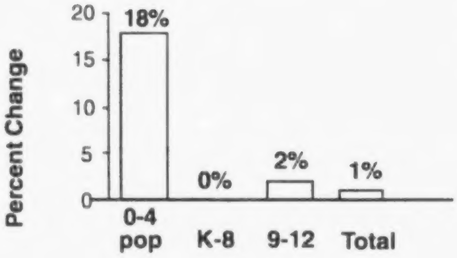
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	13,573	15,980
Public School Enrollments	K-8	25,005	25,029
	9-12	12,900	13,099
	Total	37,905	38,128

No change is expected in the enrollments for K to 8th graders while the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to increase by 2%.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Puget Sound Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Puget Sound Region Population	Puget Sound Region %	State %
White	386,372	82.1	78.9
African American	25,026	5.3	4.0
Native American	8,644	1.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	27,622	5.9	6.4
Hispanic	23,179	4.9	8.6

*Puget Sound Region includes Kitsap, Pierce, Snohomish, and Thurston counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health, Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM, Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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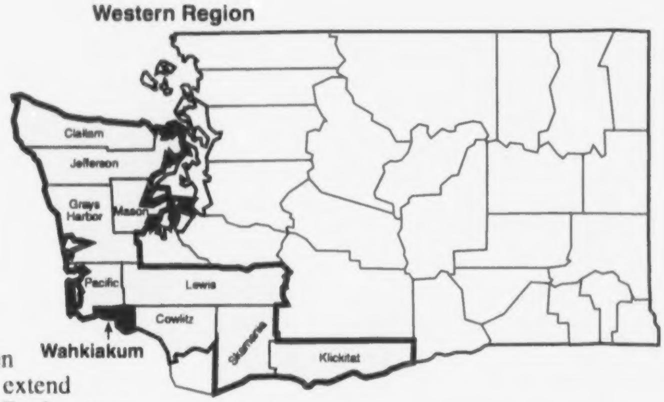
Wahkiakum County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

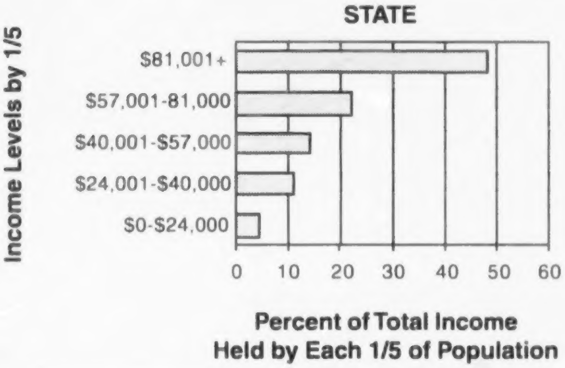


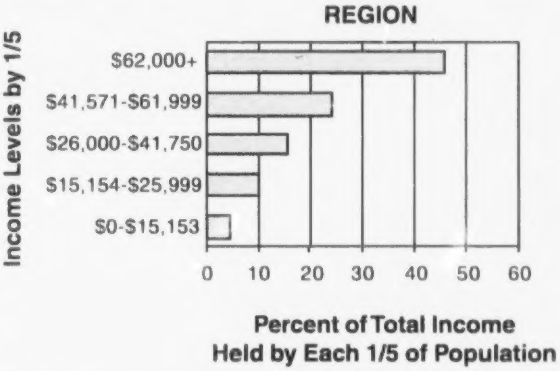
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the Western Region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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For more information contact
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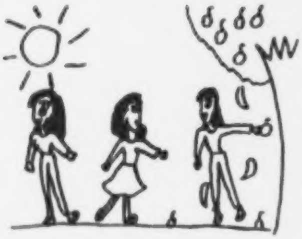

One out of 38 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997, the lowest in the region.

Wahkiakum County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	6.7	28.9	37.0	+8.0	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	5(17.2)	6(15.4)	8(20.5)	5.1	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Worse

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	3(4.4)	1(1.1)	4(4.1)	3.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	34(4.1)	54(5.5)	43(4.4)	-1.1	▲
	AR	29(3.5)	35(3.6)	30(3.1)	-0.5	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	15(3.6)	24(5.3)	12(2.6)	-2.8	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The average wages in Wahkiakum County increased by 7% between 1996 and 1997, the most pronounced increase in the region.

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The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics increased by 8% between 1998 and 1999.

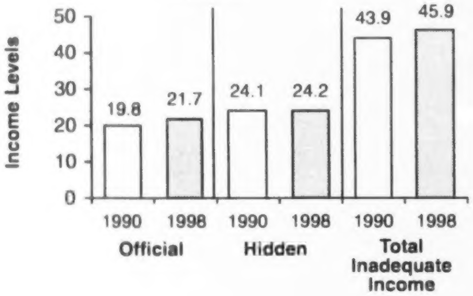
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Western Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	19.8	21.7	24.1	24.2	43.9	45.9
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

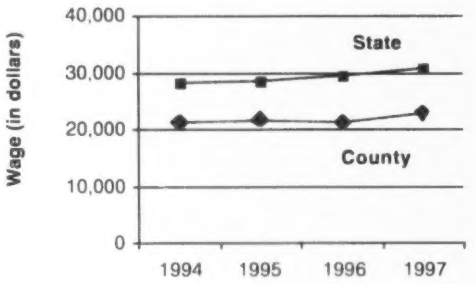


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	21,165(0.9)	21,736(2.6)	21,275(-2.2)	22,945(7.3)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

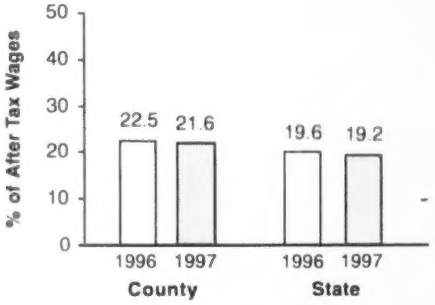


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,212	22.5	21.6	-0.9
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

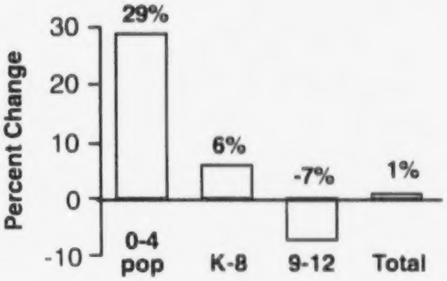
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	221	286
Public	K-8	361	383
School	9-12	190	176
Enrollments	Total	551	559

The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to increase by 6% while the enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 7% in 2004.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Western Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Western Region Population	Western Region %	State %
Hispanic	5,424	4.9	8.6
African American	536	0.5	4.0
Native American	5,271	4.8	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,611	2.4	6.4
White	95,999	87.4	78.9

*Western Region includes Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Jefferson, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, Skamania, and Wahkiakum Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

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Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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WASHINGTON kids count

Walla Walla County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

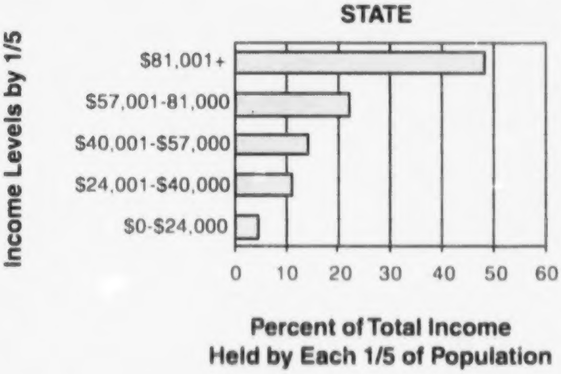
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

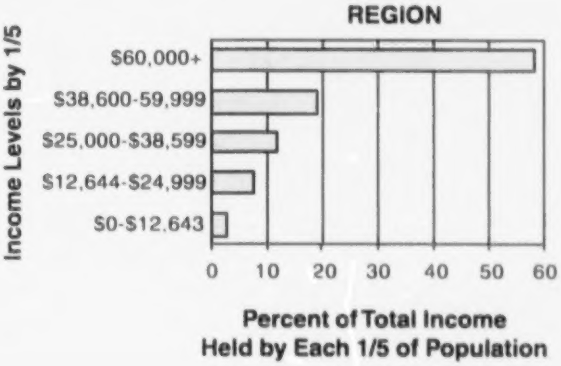
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of Washington's population held about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held about one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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Almost 1 out of 4 babies in Walla Walla County was born without adequate prenatal care in 1997, an increase of almost 6% from 1996.

Walla Walla County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	16.7	27.5	25.9	-1.6	▼
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Worse**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	180(27.6)	146(18.7)	165(24.4)	5.8	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	48(4.1)	66(5.7)	51(4.3)	-1.4	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	656(4.9)	722(5.2)	725(5.2)	0	◆
	AR	410(3.0)	492(3.6)	495(3.6)	0	**No Change**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	551(10.6)	662(10.4)	519(8.0)	-2.4	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The teenage pregnancy rate decreased more than 1% between 1996 and 1997, one of the sharpest decreases in the region.

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The juvenile arrest rate decreased by 2% between 1996 and 1997; more than 1 out of 13 youths (10-17 years old) was arrested in 1997.

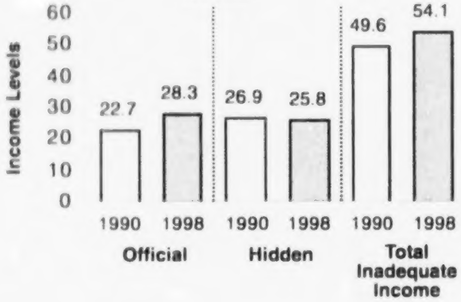
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

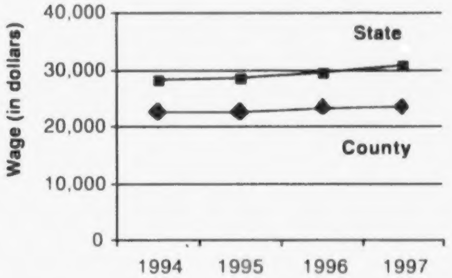


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	22,494(0.9)	22,645(0.7)	23,311(2.9)	23,644(1.4)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

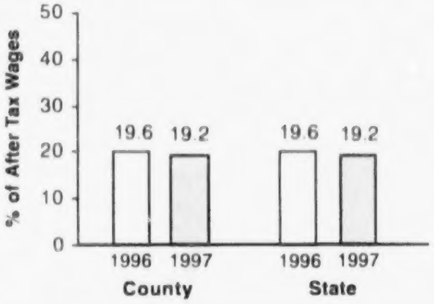


*Child Care Burden** -

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▲
Better

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	3,884	19.6	19.2	-0.3
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

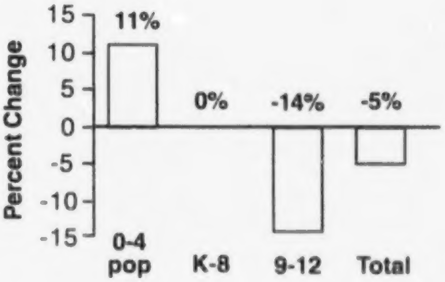
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	3,380	3,736
Public	**K-8**	6,060	6,042
School	**9-12**	2,893	2,476
Enrollments	**Total**	8,953	8,518



There is no change expected in the projected enrollments for K to 8th graders; however, the school enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 14%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

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WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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Whatcom County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

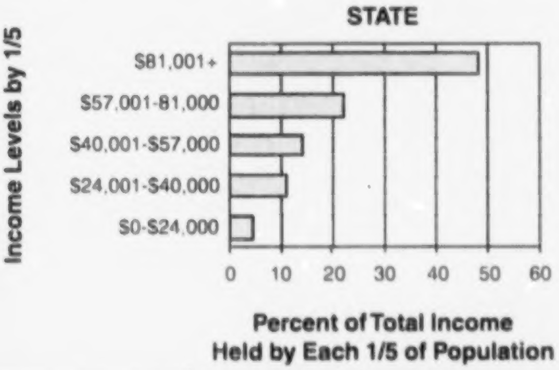
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

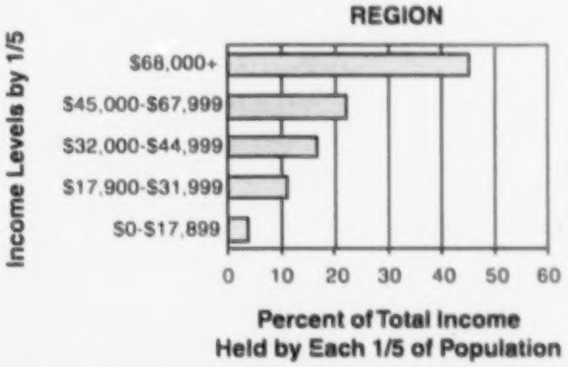
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in the North Sound region was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 46% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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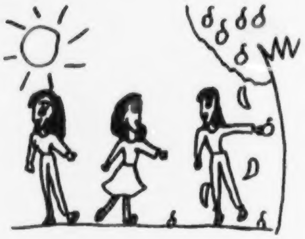
(206) 616-8797



The juvenile arrest rate decreased by 1% between 1996 and 1997.

Whatcom County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	27.2	38.8	43.6	+4.8	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	476(30)	498(26.1)	472(24.3)	-1.8	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Better**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	100(3.6)	122(3.3)	136(3.6)	0.3	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Worse**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	1,310(3.4)	1,672(4.0)	1,810(4.3)	0.3	▼
	AR	548(1.4)	739(1.8)	859(2.1)	0.3	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1,091(8.6)	2,634(14.1)	2,497(13.0)	-1.2	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Better**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of babies whose mothers received no prenatal care after the first trimester declined almost by 2% between 1996 and 1997; however, almost 1 out of 4 babies in Whatcom was born without adequate prenatal care.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of childcare cost between 1996 and 1997 rose by 11%, the most significant increase in the North Sound Region.

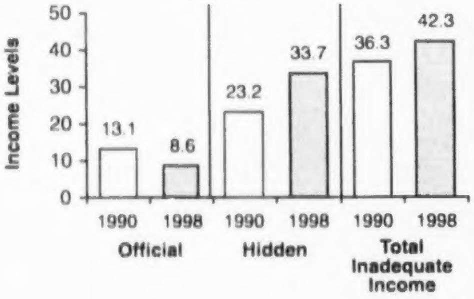
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (North Sound Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	13.1	8.6	23.2	33.7	36.3	42.3
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend
▼
Worse

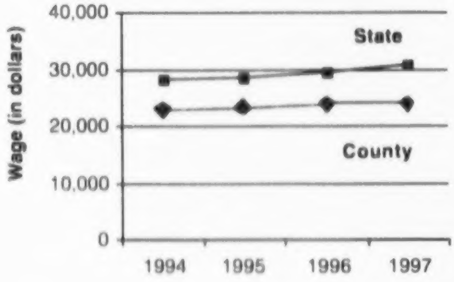


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend
▲
Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	22,996(1.4)	23,224(1.0)	23,752(2.2)	23,909(0.7)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

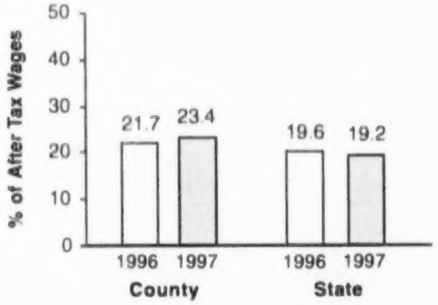


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend
▼
Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	4,780	21.7	23.4	1.7
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

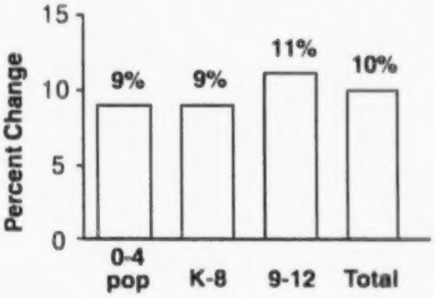
Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	10,422	11,322
Public	**K-8**	17,712	19,344
School	**9-12**	7,761	8,621
Enrollments	**Total**	25,473	27,965

The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to 12th graders are expected to grow by 9% and 11% respectively.



Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the North Sound Region*, 1998

Total Age 0-17	North Sound Region Population	North Sound Region %	State %
Hispanic	6,765	7.4	8.6
African American	1,578	1.7	4.0
Native American	2,470	2.7	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	4,144	4.6	6.4
White	76,110	83.6	78.9

*North Sound Region includes Island, San Juan, Skagit and Whatcom Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM); Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

This report was produced by the University of Washington Human Services Policy Center, Evans School of Public Affairs, as part of the Washington Kids Count Project. Washington Kids Count receives funding from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Boeing Company, with special projects funded by the United Way of King County, the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS), Division of Alcohol & Substance Abuse.

For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999*.
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Whitman County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999
Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

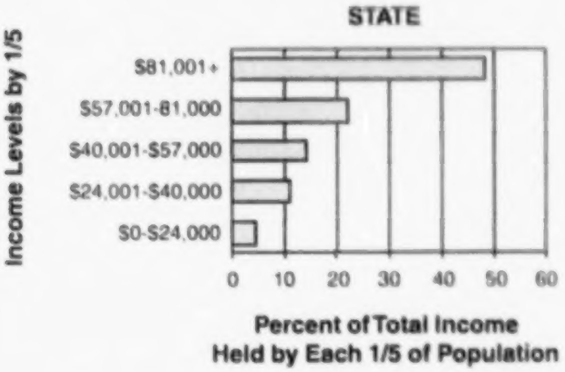
Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

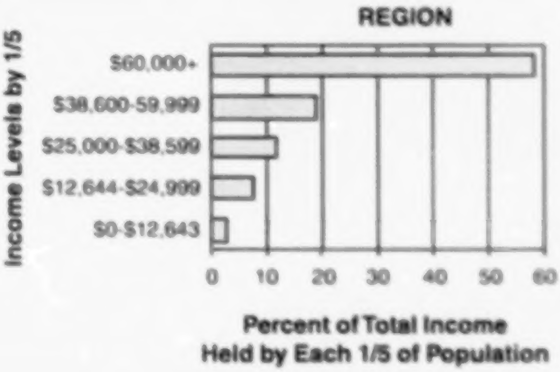
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of Washington's population held about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held about one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap was even greater in the Eastern Region with the richest one-fifth having almost 60% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





Washington Kids Count tracks the conditions of children and families on a broad range of measures. We present here information regarding a specific county or city. A more comprehensive picture is presented in the **State of Washington's Children - 1999**

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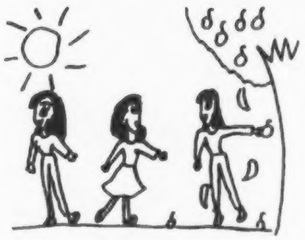
For more information contact
WashingtonKids Count at
(206) 616-8797



The juvenile arrest rate increased by almost 4% between 1996 and 1997, the most pronounced in the region.

Whitman County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	31.9	38.5	44	+5.5	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6	**Better**

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	45(11.7)	38(8.9)	54(13.8)	4.9	▼
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	**Worse**

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	11(0.1)	12(1.8)	10(1.5)	-0.3	▲
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	**Better**

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	290(3.7)	289(3.5)	335(4.1)	0.6	▼
	AR	189(2.4)	204(2.5)	242(3.0)	0.5	**Worse**
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	142(3.3)	73(2.0)	204(5.5)	3.5	▼
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-.3	**Worse**

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

The percentage of 4th graders meeting adequate standards on the Washington Assessment Learning test in mathematics increased to 44% in 1999.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The percentage of babies born without adequate prenatal care increased by almost 5% between 1996 and 1997; however, the rate was still one of the lowest in this region.

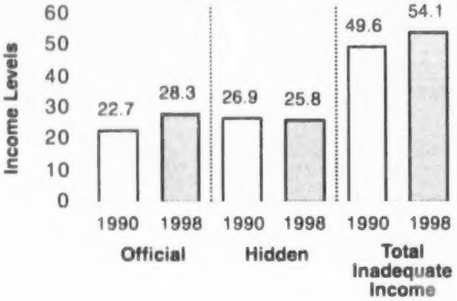
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Eastern Region) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

	Official		**Hidden**		**Total Inadequate Income**	
	1990 U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS	**1990** U.S. Census	**1998** SPS
Region	22.7	28.3	26.9	25.8	49.6	54.1
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

Trend ▼ Worse

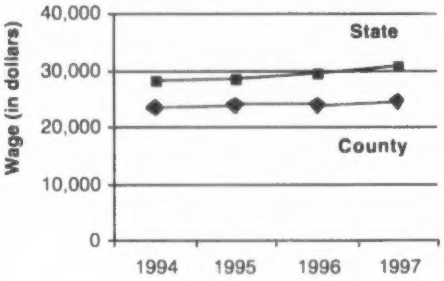


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**
County	23,501(-2.1)	23,697(0.8)	23,929(1.0)	24,351(1.7)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

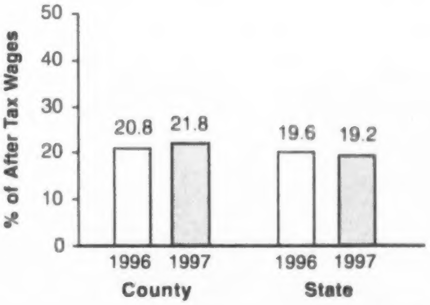


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Average childcare cost	**Costs as % of after-tax wages**		**Change in burden**
	1997	**1996**	**1997**	**1996-1997**
County	4,539	20.8	21.8	1.0
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



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*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

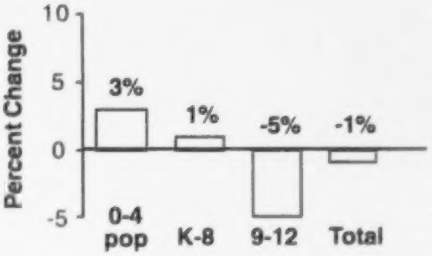
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	**0-4**	2,058	2,118
Public	**K-8**	3,411	3,460
School	**9-12**	1,590	1,509
Enrollments	**Total**	5,001	4,969



The school enrollments for K to 8th graders are expected to increase by only 1% while the projected enrollments for 9th to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 5%. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to decrease by 1%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Eastern Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Eastern Region Population	Eastern Region %	State %
Hispanic	26,051	20.9	8.6
African American	822	.7	4.0
Native American	3,850	3.1	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,526	2.0	6.4
White	91,550	73.4	78.9

*Eastern Region includes Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Ferry, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Stevens, Walla Walla, and Whitman Counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM).

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Web site: http://hspc.org

WASHINGTON kids count

Yakima County

COUNTY PROFILE OF CHILD AND FAMILY WELL-BEING, 1999

Statewide Summary

Economic Disparity Affects Child and Family Well Being

Economic prosperity in Washington varies by region

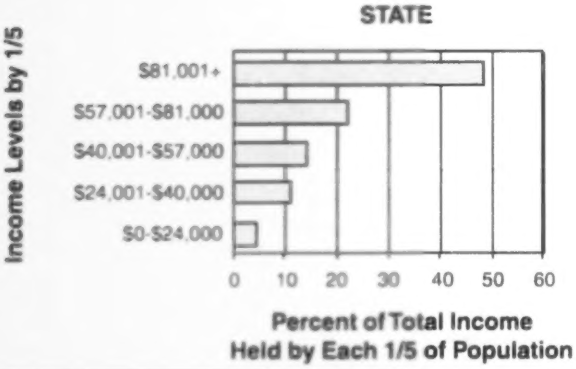
Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region

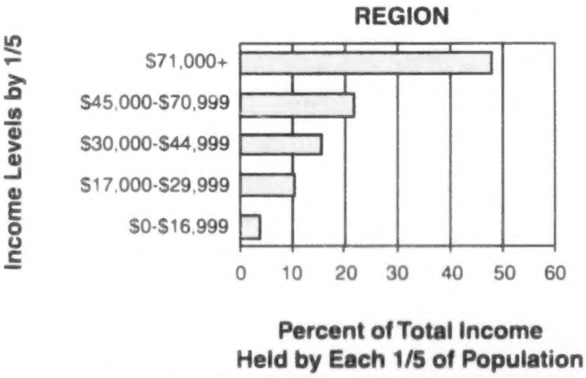
- Average wages for the state rose more than 4% between 1996 and 1997. However, economic prosperity didn't extend to all regions. The average wages in the King County Region grew by 6% between 1996 and 1997. Other urban areas grew by 2-3%, while the wages in rural areas grew less than 2%.

- Between 1990 and 1998, only the richest one-fifth of Washington's population increased their income while the rest of the population's income decreased. The richest one-fifth of the population possessed about half (47%) of the total income, while the poorest one-fifth held only one-twentieth (about 4%). The gap in Benton-Franklin-Yakima was consistent with the state, with the richest one-fifth having almost 48% of the total income.

- While wages increased between 1990 and 1998, the percentage of children (0-17 years old) in Washington's families in poverty (0-99% of official poverty level) decreased slightly (.8%), while the percentage of children in Washington's families in hidden poverty (100-199% of official poverty level) increased slightly (.7%). The total inadequate income (0-199% of official poverty level) remained the same. Rural regions such as the Eastern Region experienced more than a 5% increase in the percentage of children in families in poverty while other regions such as the North Sound Region experienced more than a 10% increase in the percentage of children in families at the hidden poverty level. Even in King County where the average wages have grown for the past 10 years, the percentage of children in families in hidden poverty has increased.

- Poorer counties and rural regions had lower percentages of children meeting the standards on the Washington Assessment Student Learning (WASL) math test and lower percentages of mothers receiving prenatal care. They also had higher percentages of juvenile arrests and greater percentages of children in families in poverty and hidden poverty.





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WASHINGTON kids count

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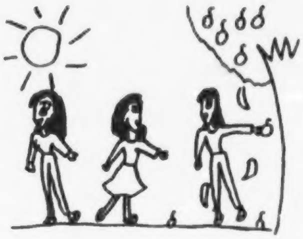

Almost one out of five babies was born without adequate prenatal care in 1997.

Yakima County 1999 Profile

Education

Fourth Grade Math Scores* - Percent of 4th graders meeting adequate standard on the Washington Student Learning test.

	Benchmark: 1997	Year 1: 1998	Year 2: 1999	Change	Trend
County	9.8	16.5	20.1	3.5	▲
State	22.2	31.6	37.6	+6.0	Better

Health and Safety

Lack of Prenatal Care - The total number (and rate per 100) of live births whose mothers received no prenatal care or delayed care began after the first trimester.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	756(22.0)	838(20.0)	797(19.0)	-1.0	▲
State	15,471(22.0)	12,045(15.5)	11,816(15.1)	-.3	Better

Teen Pregnancy - The total number of pregnancies (and rate per 100) for females 15 to 17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	337(8.4)	390(8.0)	400(8.1)	-0.1	▼
State	5,488(5.8)	5,352(4.7)	5,359(4.6)	-.1	Worse

Child Abuse and Neglect - The total number of victim referrals (TR) and (its rate per 100) and total number of accepted victim referrals (AR) and (its rate per 100 population).

		Benchmark: 1994	Year 1: 1997	Year 2: 1998	Change	Trend
County	TR	3,589(5.7)	3,335(5.1)	3,037(4.6)	-0.5	▲
	AR	2,484(3.9)	2,584(4.0)	2,475(3.8)	-0.2	Better
State	TR	56,905(3.8)	53,577(3.5)	52,866(3.5)	0	
	AR	36,791(2.5)	38,500(2.5)	38,102(2.5)	0	

Juvenile Arrests - The total number of arrests (and rate per 100 population) for juveniles 10-17 years old.

	Benchmark: 1987	Year 1: 1996	Year 2: 1997	Change	Trend
County	1903(8.7)	3166(11.6)	3189(11.5)	-0.1	▲
State	44,149(9.1)	52,592(8.1)	51,940(7.9)	-0.3	Better

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*Non-completors, Limited English Proficiency (LEP) and Individual Education Plan (IEP) were excluded. Because the WASL was first implemented in 1997, some improvement may be due to teacher's greater familiarity with the test.

Almost 1 out of 5 fourth graders met adequate standards on the Washington Assesment Learning Test in mathematics in 1999, a 3.5% increase from 1998.

For more information
contact WashingtonKids Count
at (206) 616-8797

The avarage wages rose by almost 3% between 1996 and 1997; however, the average wages in Yakima County were still the lowest in the region.

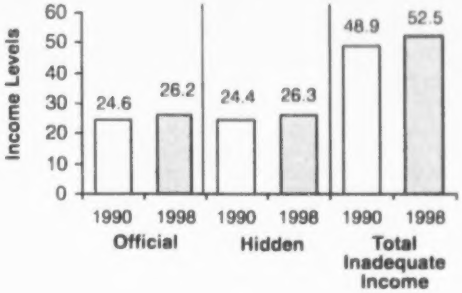
Economic Well-Being

Child Poverty and Inadequate Income (Yakima-Benton-Franklin) -

The percent of children (0-17) in families in poverty, hidden poverty (100-200% of official poverty level), and total with inadequate income.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Official		Hidden		Total Inadequate Income	
	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS	1990 U.S. Census	1998 SPS
Region	24.6	26.2	24.4	26.3	48.9	52.5
State	14.5	13.7	19.9	20.6	34.4	34.3

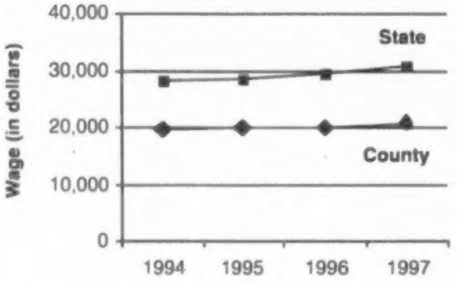


Average Annual Wages -

Levels (and percent change from previous year) adjusted for inflation to 1997 dollars.

Trend ▲ Better

	1994	1995	1996	1997
County	19,630(1.2)	19,944(1.6)	20,157(1.1)	20,704(2.6)
State	28,119(-.2)	28,515(1.4)	29,435(3.1)	30,755(4.3)

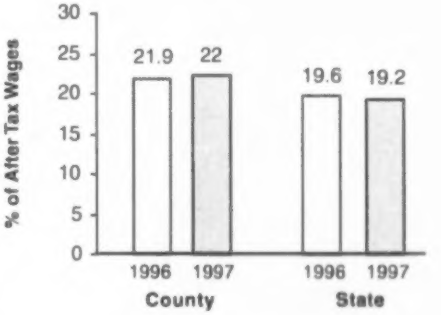


Child Care Burden -*

The percentage of one average worker's take-home pay required to pay full-time child care costs for one pre-school child, 1996 and 1997.

Trend ▼ Worse

	Average childcare cost	Costs as % of after-tax wages		Change in burden
	1997	1996	1997	1996-1997
County	3,838	21.9	22.0	0.1
State	4,987	19.6	19.2	-.4



*A 2-parent, 1-child family with the working parent earning the average wage for that county, filing as married filing jointly, and taking the standard deduction and Earned Income Tax Credit, if any, on federal income taxes.

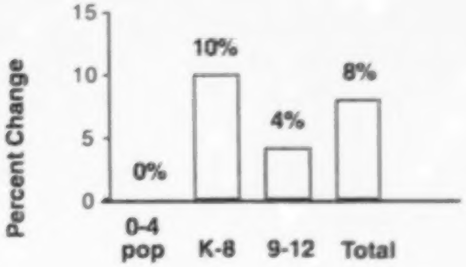
For further explanation of data, see notes on page 4.

Drawings contributed by students of local schools and daycare centers.

Student Enrollments & Projections

Number of children by age and grade level, 1998-2004

	Age/ Grade	1998	2004 Projection
Population	0-4	18,634	18,673
Public	K-8	34,118	37,508
School	9-12	13,682	14,220
Enrollments	Total	47,800	51,728



The school enrollments for K to 8th and 9th to12th graders are expected to increase by 10% and 4%, respectively. The total enrollments for K to 12th graders are expected to grow by 8%.

Population Trends

Ethnic Distribution of Child Population in the Benton-Franklin-Yakima Region, 1998*

Total Age 0-17	Benton-Franklin-Yakima Population	Benton-Franklin-Yakima %	State %
White	63,784	53.2	78.9
African American	1,871	1.6	4.0
Native American	4,109	3.4	2.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3,783	3.2	6.4
Hispanic	46,287	38.6	8.6

*Yakima-Benton-Franklin Region includes Yakima, Benton, and Franklin counties, from State Population Survey, 1998.

Data for counties with small populations should be interpreted with caution.

- Change refers to differences in percent, rate or level over the previous year. The following minimum thresholds were used, below which point the change was considered insignificant: Prenatal care, Teen Pregnancy, Child abuse, and Juvenile arrests, 3.0 percentage points.
- Juvenile arrest data may include incidents involving the same individual arrested by police for different episodes. The county statistics were calculated using the juvenile age 10-17 population for each county; the juvenile arrest rates per 100 for Seattle, Tacoma and Spokane which used juvenile arrest data from the Spokane PD, Tacoma PD, and the Seattle PD used the total population for each individual city or town, not the age 10-17 population of that city/town. The poverty level in 1989 for a family of three was $832 per month and $1077 per month in 1997. The hidden poverty level was 200% of the official poverty level, or $1664 a month for a three person family in 1989 and $2153 in 1997.

Data Sources:

WASL math scores: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Prenatal care and teen pregnancy: Department of Health Statistics, State Department of Health; Child Care, Child Abuse: DSHS: Office of Research and Data Analysis, Children's Administration; Juvenile Arrests: Juvenile Justice Advisory Commission and Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs; K-12 enrollment projections: Superintendent of Public Instruction; Wages: Washington State Employment Security and OFM; Poverty data: US Census and State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM) ; Ethnic distribution of child population: State Population Survey, 1998 (OFM)

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For Statewide data, request *The State of Washington's Children - 1999.*
For further information contact *Washington Kids Count* at (206) 616-8797.
Web site: http://hspc.org

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